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☞ The enhanced value of paper and ink, with 25 per cent advance on wages, obliges us to increase our terms of subscription.

GUERRILLAS.—The Evansville Journal of Thursday says the country in Kentucky opposite that city is now full of the most daring bands of guerillas. Bands of them have been in Henderson twice within the last week, and on Thursday last Captain Yates, with a rebel force of ninety men and a train of six wagons, was encamped on Mr. John Holloway's farm, only four miles below there. The same night, only six and a half miles below there, the band paid a visit to the farm of John McAlister, and Dick Yates demanded three of his horses—one being a fine blooded stallion. Mr. McAlister declined giving up property, and seized his double-barreled shotgun. Two of the party threw themselves upon him in order to wrench the gun from his hands. In the scuffle the old man was thrown violently, his body striking on the stock of the gun, breaking two of his ribs. They then tied him in bed, where he remained till Friday morning, when the guerillas departed with his horses, and his sister, Mrs. Talbott, released him.

☞ The guerillas are again on Green river committing depredations. On Tuesday they captured the little steamer Eddie about two miles below Ranger's Landing. They first fired on her, several shots entering the boat in different parts, and some passing unpleasantly close to the pilot. Some forty or fifty shots in all were fired, but unfortunately no one was hit. They robbed the Eddie of whatever they thought would be of use or profit to them, but afterward returned everything except two or three articles of clothing belonging to the pilot.

The Eddie arrived at Evansville on Wednesday with a full cargo of tobacco, and will probably not return to that classic stream at present. Some fears are entertained as to the safety of the Dunkerson and R. B. Speed, as the guerillas are said to have declared their purpose to wait for the latter. They also said they would have captured the Dunkerson if she did not run so fast.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION APPRAISERS.—Benjamin Thompson, of St. Paul, Philo Woodruff, of Wilton, and Hon. Samuel Bennet, of Monticello, are the Commissioners appointed to appraise the Sioux Reservation lands, which are to be sold for the benefit of the United States. These lands comprise 710,000 acres, lying on the south or west bank of the Minnesota river, in a strip from nine to twelve miles broad, and over a hundred miles long, extending from near Fort Ridgley to Big Stone Lake, and constitutes one of the finest tracts of farming land in the State, barring the scarcity of wood. It will probably have the advantage, at a future day, of being penetrated by two railroads, one from Winona and one from Minneapolis, due west to the foot of Big Stone Lake.

GUERILLAS IN THE VICINITY OF HELENA. A small band of highway robbers, or guerillas, have lately been prowling around in the vicinity of Helena, committing promiscuous depredations on the citizens. One day last week they went to the house of a gentleman named Wm. Oates, about twenty-five miles back of Helena, and murdered him in cold blood. The next day they went to the residence of Col. Daniel B. Lindsey, and commenced their work of robbing. Mr. L. expostulated with him, when one of the gang made an attack upon him. He then drew a bowie knife and succeeded in killing the robber on the spot. The balance of the party came to the conclusion that Mr. L. meant business, and thought it best to leave, which they did.

☞ A new workingman's organization, opposed to strikes, has been formed in Boston. The principal object is the employment of an agent, who will obtain coal, groceries, provisions, &c., for the members as cheap as possible.

☞ Recent advices received at the State department contain the important announcement that upward of ten thousand Swiss emigrants now await passage to the United State at Havre and other European ports.

☞ There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. There is quite a rebel army in Illinois.

☞ The Chattgnooga Gazette, of the 12th inst., says:

Lieut. Snyder, in charge of the Military Prison in this city, has been doing quite a brisk business in his line for the past few days, having received and shipped, since the 1st inst., no less than 1,382 enlisted men—prisoners of war—and 29 line officers. During the same time he has furnished accommodations and transportation to a more inviting clime to 440 deserters from the rebel army.

THE USE OF ETHER.—A correspondent writes:

A few days ago some three hundred rebel wounded fell into our hands. Of these twenty-one required capital operations. They were placed in a row, a slip of paper pinned to each man's coat collar, telling the nature of the operation that had been decided upon. Dr. Morton first passes along, and with a towel saturated with ether puts every man beyond consciousness and pain. The operating surgeon follows and rapidly and skilfully amputates a leg or an arm, as the case may be, till the twenty-one have been subjected to the knife and saw without one twinge of pain. A second surgeon follows up the butcher; a third dresses the wounds. The men are taken to tents near by, and wake up to find themselves cut in two without torture, while a winrow of lopped off members attest the work. The last man had been operated upon before the first wakened. Nothing could be more dramatic, and nothing could more perfectly demonstrate the value of anæsthetics. Besides, men fight better when they know that torture does not follow a wound, and numberless lives are saved that the shock of the knife would lose to their friends and the country.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn that one day last week, as James W. McAffrey and Silas Roberts, citizens of Athens, were crossing Watkins Ridge, on the road to Kentucky, on business, they were overtaken by seven men, dressed in the Federal uniform, who robbed them of what money and other valuables they had, and then informed them that they were going to take them back to some point, the name of which is not recollected. After going a short distance they came to a rather dark hollow or ravine, when the two bushwhackers drew their weapons and commenced firing on McAffrey and Roberts. Mr. Roberts, by some chance, made good his escape, but his companion was not so fortunate, he receiving five shots in his body, killing him instantly. McAffrey was a good, loyal Union man, and leaves a family residing at Athens. His remains were brought home and buried last Saturday. The murderers were the Federal uniform, but are understood to belong to Morgan's gang of accomplished cutthroats and robbers.

Chattanooga Gazette, July 12.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one where I was counsel; for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket. The man was hung.

☞ Farmers in Illinois are offering $3 per day for harvest hands, with few takers.

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

[From the Georgia Constitutionalist, June 29.]

HOW DO WE LOOK?

Scotland had no poet so sweet in song, and yet so terrible in satire, as Robert Burns. One little verse of his we wish to adopt for a text, and it is so well known that, as we quote it, there is no need to shock the modern proprieties by giving the name of the poem in which it occurs:

"O, wad some pow'r the giftie gie us,
To see ourse'ls as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion:
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,
And e'en devotion!"

We accede are habitually amused at the shifts and dodges to which our enemy resort to keep up appearances and to cover disaster or disappointment. But do we never imitate the schoolboy who "whistles to keep his courage up," as he passes through the graveyard? Do we never illustrate the wisdom of that desert bird, which hides its head in the sand, and thinks itself hid?

The "On to Richmond" of the enemy has become a by-word for children, and we long ago learned to laugh at the thirty, sixty, and ninety days in which the rebellion was to be "crushed out."

We have felt pity for the people who could feel glad at an advance on Richmond, which appears to have cost some two thousand men for every mile they gained; and contempt for the government which would forge our State papers in a clumsy way, for the purpose of making themselves temporarily successful, and finally infamous, before the eyes of foreign powers.

Seeing these things, let us avoid them, ever with the question before us—How do we look before the world? Not forgetting another equally important question, one which is vital to our success, as it involves our self-confidence—How do we look to ourselves?

What we wish to urge is simply the moral of the old proverb—"Let not him that putteth on his armor boast himself as him that putteth it off."

Often have our people been deceived by false and delusive hopes, gotten up with the best intention in the world by those who think they help our cause by proclaiming victory amid the thickest of peril. Or, when we are really and seriously harmed, they, by brave words, attempt to "heal slightly the hurt of the daughter of Zion."

God help them to have more judgment, for they surely do not realize the sickening sense of utter despair, the utter crushing of bright dream flowers, which is the inevitable result of those believed-in prophecies of sure success, when followed by inevitable disaster.

The magnificent army of Sherman has, without loss and without battle, forced back one of our best armies, under a favorite General; and, if he only had intended a raid, the destruction of the vast agricultural interest of the granary of our State is a loss which we are ill prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve. The evil is, first, the withdrawal from market of the essential food; second, the increase of population caused by refugees, which makes an increased demand on the producing capacity of the State; third, the increased prices which tend to depreciate the currency, which cannot bear another one-third repudiation. Then if it be more than a raid, and Sherman holds his front by fortifications and his rear by guards, it is an actual loss of empire.

Therefore, with harm actually done, and with Atlanta, and the great railroad interests involved in the fate of a battle that Sherman may or may not risk, it is time to tell our people that the invasion of our State is but a "stupid blunder" of the enemy?

Just eight hours before the battle of Baker's Creek, a General high in command, told a lady in our hearing, that the crossing of the Mississippi by General Grant placed him at our mercy, and that the only thing to fear was, that he would take the alarm and escape to his gunboats before we could make the attack. Twenty-four hours later, our broken columns were hurrying along the same road in retreat, and the lady who had believed the General, could not save even her wearing apparel. That General was not named Pemberton.

Instance after instance of this kind have we had during the war, and yet grave papers, with able editors, talk of the certainty that Sherman can never take his army back to Chattanooga, and congratulate the country that he has marched into a trap. We once had some experience with an old rat that always sprung the steel trap from the *under* side, and always took off the bait and never got caught. The Yankees have a peculiar faculty of marching into traps and *staying there*. Our only commentary upon such writing is, that the traps as half a State, and the best half at that, are so expensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and in Europe, when we boast of them.

In the manner do we talk about Grant, and amuse ourselves over a set of facts which are far from amusing.

We are perfectly satisfied that the commander of the armies of the United States might have reached the result he now aims for with but a small portion of the loss he has now sustained, and that, too, with all the slow and sure for the peculiar Confederate arithmetic which kills Yankees so rapidly—on paper.

Lieutenant-General Grant was greatly mistaken in his idea that, having turned the flank of General Lee in crossing the Rapid Ann, there would simply be a foot-race for Richmond. But two things have since been demonstrated, and both are serious. First, that the army of the Union is so large and powerful that the usual military axiom, "Flanking is more dangerous to the flanker than the flanked," does not apply. The strategy of Grant, which consists in simply withdrawing one wing at a time behind the impregnable masses of the centre and other wing, would be fraught with peril were that centre and remaining wing contracted enough to be enveloped, or weak enough to be broken, but is perfectly safe as it is. Therefore he is at liberty to pick and pick at his main sight and without peril, simply because he has so big a margin. Consequently, in a succession of tricks, even by one of the only moderate ability of Grant, there is danger that one not seen or foiled at exactly the right time may catch us. Such a result would not be destruction to our army, for Lee also is too big to hold, but it might do us harm.

The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our contemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet Grant has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond.

Not that he has had a choice of these three things, but can force that choice upon us.

In Grant's moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening the James river near the city, Gen. Lee has choice of two evils. If he keeps ahead of Grant and holds the Petersburg line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant, the latter of course gets between him and the Southern States' communication, and cuts off the only source of supply now left, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy. Lee would lose the Petersburg and Richmond both, he will have to attack Grant in one of his craw-fish movements, and will have to attack the positions and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our opinion the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. Grant is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Then the starvation of a siege, with the country in the immediate vicinity of this city being almost useless for productive purposes, it but remains for the Petersburg road to be closed, and the Danville road tapped, to render us virtually a city besieged. If besieged in such a manner and driven off entirely from extraneous supplies, the imagination recoils at the suffering troops and people here would be called upon to endure, for the stern determination is to hold this city to the last.

The speculations above will reveal in part what was before alluded to as a fuller disclosure of the Yankee plan of the campaign. Having failed hitherto in every effort made by the assistance of all the engineery of war alone, it is painfully evident that it is Grant's deliberate purpose to immortalize the skill of the besieged legions the terrific agency of famine. Such, it will be remembered, was the course pursued by him at Vicksburg, and in this, as in almost every point, he is striving to re-enact here what he achieved there.

ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE—A TRADITION OF THE OSAGE INDIANS.—A snail once lived upon the shore of a rapid river, which headed far up among lofty mountains. It was in the spring-time of the year—the snows of the mountains had melted and swelled the stream till it overflowed the banks and washed the snail away.

After floating down the rapid current many days clinging to an old log, which occupied a prominent place in a raft of driftwood, the snail found himself, as the river fell, cast upon a muddy and desolate shore, more dead than alive. The poor snail used all his power, and commenced drying the mud and slime left by the receding waters, and the snail with them. It was a bad show for the helpless insect, but being one of the most persevering of his species, he did not drown all hope in despair. He knew that a Great Spirit had created him, and in that Great Spirit he placed his trust, fully convinced that the proper disposition would be made of his comely person.

Just as the last spark of vitality was on the point of quitting the snail, a "change came over the spirit of his dream." Warmth brought his system he felt the sudden springing up of a new vigor. His shell burst asunder, and very soon it became evident that he was rapidly increasing in proportions. Larger and larger they grew, until he became quite a monster, standing far above the muddy deposits of the river, and able to move further from the wa, in his former condition, in a whole day—in short, he had become a man; and, true to the instinct of such a creature, he struck out to explore the country.

Ere the newly-created man had journeyed far he discovered that he was the possessor of wants he knew not how to supply. Prominent among these was the want of food. There were beasts and birds at every hand as he walked along, but he had no means of taking them—in fact he did not know that they were suitable for food. The food which sustained him while a snail could not be used by him now, and, consequently, he early began to repent the change, for starvation was wildly staring him in the face, and jeering him with the assurance that he had only been "shaken out of the frying-pan into the fire."

But the Great Spirit finally came to his rescue, and placing a bow and arrow in his hands, told him how to use them, what to use them upon, and how to prepare his food. Thus the man was sent on his way rejoicing, having first been crowned monarch of all he surveyed, and invested with a string of wampum as an insignia of his office.

At the time of man's creation the royal family of the earth was among the beavers. There was a queen among them ruling over all the beasts and birds, and to her palace the newly appointed sovereign bent his way. He was graciously received by the princess, who entertained him to the best of her ability until he had declared his position, and exhibited his string of wampum as evidence. At this she was struck speechless, and all her subjects round about were struck speechless also, for the thought of being ruled by such a monster as man was a blow too powerful for them to endure.

The sufferings of the queen beaver touched the finer feelings of the man, and he begged the Great Spirit either to do something for her relief, or take back the string of wampum and restore her once more to power and speech. The Great Spirit heard his appeal, and compromised the matter by transforming the queen beaver into a woman, and placing her with the man as a joint ruler of all created things. The man was so delighted with the arrangement that he thought no more about the subjects, and, as a consequence they have remained speechless to this day.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A feeling against Eng and on the part of the Germans, is now showing itself in various forms. One of these is the recent action of several authorities in matter of commerce and industry, renouncing the use of English coal, and using that which comes from the pits of Westphalia.

WAR PRICES AND SPECULATION.—It is to be taken as a matter of course that a state of war must be attended with an advance of prices. The withdrawal of a portion of the most efficient class of the producing population tends, on the one hand, to lessen the yield of the industries; and, on the other hand, the support of the army in the field, by the waste and destruction it occasions, leads to a much greater consumption than that required for the same number of persons engaged in ordinary avocations. The necessary increase of taxation to meet war expenditures, falling as it ultimately must upon the labor of the country, also tends to enhance the price of all products. Too frequently an injudicious meddling of the Government with monetary affairs tends to aggravate this unavoidable result. The extent to which prices are raised above the normal level depends entirely upon the period and measure in which these causes are developed. In our own case the rise has been extreme and rapid, because we have in an unusually short time drawn an immense number of our operative population into the field. Within three years, the prices of produce in this country have attained a greater advance than they had reached in Great Britain during the first nineteen years of the long period of wars ending with 1815. The following comparison shows the range of prices three years before the commencement of that period of hostilities and three years before its close. The prices given are the contract prices of the Greenwich Hospital, published by the Board of Trade:

	In 1790. £. s. d.	In 1813. £. s. d.
Flour, per sack	2 3 4	5 7 6
Butter, per lb	0 0 6¾	0 1 3½
Cheese, per lb	0 0 5	0 0 8½
Peas, per bushel	0 7 0	0 12 0½
Oatmeal per bushel	0 5 3	0 13 3
Malt per quarter	1 15 6	4 18 6
Beer, per barrel	0 8 7	2 0 0
Candles, ¾ pozen pounds	0 7 9	0 12 6
Coals, per chaldron	1 14 4¼	2 16 1
Bricklayers, per pair	0 2 6	0 5 6
Hats, each	0 2 6	0 3 6
Carpenters, per day	0 2 8	0 5 0
Bricklayers, per day	0 2 4	0 5 6
Masons, per day	0 2 10	0 5 9
Plumbers, per day	0 2 8	0 5 0
Aggregate cost	£7 13 2¾	£17 11 1½
Increased cost		£9 12 10¾

From the commencement of hostilities, prices gradually increased until, in 1812, when the debt had reached $3,400,000,000, they showed 125 per cent advance on the rates p ild just before the war. During this period, the national debt had increased $2,000,000,000. Let us see what has been the advance of prices in the United States during the three years of war, and whilst we have increased the national debt only $1,750,000,000. For this purpose we present the following comparison of wholesale prices of certain leading articles of produce in New York at certain periods during the progress of the war, also the premium on gold at the respective periods:

	Advance.
1862 January 2	par.
1863 January 2	30½ per ct.
1863, July 1	70 per cent.
1864, January 2	57½ per ct.
1-64, March 1	70 per cent.
1864, May 1	122½ per ct.
1864, July 8	155 per cent.

Thus it appears that the major part of this advance has occurred during the present year, and, indeed, within the last three months. At the beginning of the year, the advance on ordinary prices was only 57½ per cent, the premium on gold, at that time, being 52. Two months later, the rate of advance was only 70 per cent, which was 10 per cent above the premium on gold. Two weeks later still, a further rise of 55½ per cent had been made, the advance on produce being 48¾ per cent above the premium on gold. And still two months later, we find a further addition to prices of 102½ per cent, with the price of gold 55 per cent in front of produce.

The advance of 155 per cent since March 1, 1864, is altogether too sudden and extreme to be accounted natural and legitimate. It cannot be attributed to the rise in gold; for, as the above figures show, the price of produce has, during the period, kept over 80 per cent ahead of the price of gold, and it is not to be supposed that the effect could exceed its cause. It can be only partially the direct result of the loss of producing population and of an increase of consumption; for the operation of these causes is gradual and unadapted to producing such extreme results. It is neither more nor less than one of the mischievous results of a wrong-principled fiscal of legislation.

The abundance of paper money and the rapid rise of prices in consequence of increased rates and low discounting, invariably create an unbridled speculation. Up to last April speculation ran almost exclusively upon stocks; when confidence broke down, and the share market was and has since been comparatively deserted by speculative operators. For the first three months of the present year, the sales at the stock exchange averaged 146,866 shares per week; for the succeeding fourteen week the sales have averaged only 276,810 shares per week. This shows the great reaction of stock speculation, resulting from the partial panic at the beginning of April. Speculation was quickly transferred from Wall street to Front street; and hence the striking coincidence that from that period dates the extreme advance in prices of produce.

To the question, how long will this speculative movement continue? let the exorbitant prices it has created be the answer. A contraction in the demand for commodities and an increase of the supply, must be the result of the present high prices, issuing in a breakdown of the market, to be followed probably by a retreat of the speculators upon Wall street, which, by the present comparatively low prices of stocks, offers a tempting opportunity for a "bull" campaign.

One result of these speculative prices is to prevent the exportation of produce, and to necessitate an increased export of specie, which in its cause is rise in gold. Thus, strange to say, for several weeks past produce has been pushing up the price of gold, and not gold drawing up the price of produce, as is generally imagined.

The question naturally suggests itself—What is the remedy? The answer need not be long sought for. Decreased consumption until the extraordinary high prices have stimulated the supply. This will lead to a natural equation and a normal adjustment of prices. Any demand for legislation, or any arbitrary interference with legislation, will but aggravate the difficulty instead of lessening it. Legislation always leaves the cause existing, and simply strikes at effects; hence the impotency of its blows. Legislation upon this subject would simply add to our other difficulties a decreased confidence in legislation, mercantile transactions, and increased the hindrances to the beneficent operations of the law of supply and demand.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Fayal is noted for its fine beef and chickens, and for the number and size of its fleas. So says a correspondent of the N w Bedford Mercury.

John Avery, Esq., for many years the Agent of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his residence in Lowell Friday.

CAPTURE OF PARKSVILLE, MISSOURI—MURDER OF CITIZENS.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

LEAVENWORTH, July 9.

MR. EDITOR: As various and conflicting rumors are in circulation concerning the capture of Parkville, for the information of all parties concerned I will give you some of the particulars.

Between the hours of five o'clock and six o'clock A. M., on the 7th inst, just before sitting down to breakfast, myself and wife saw quite a body of men, dressed principally in Federal uniform, coming down Main street in the direction of my house. When nearly opposite the house my wife cried out, "My God! they are bushwhackers!" I stood still until they had passed, and then got my revolver and ammunition and started for the quarters where our men were. My wife, who was in the door watching them, told me not to try to get to quarters, that they had them surrounded, and were firing on the company. They took possession of widow William's house, which is directly opposite the door of the quarters, on the side of the hill above, raised two windows, took two Union ladies, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Pollard, and placed them in the windows, firing from behind them. Others took positions behind the house near by. The detachment fired only a few rounds, hiting but one man, which did not disable him.

During the firing George B. Mitchell, who lives in one corner of the house where the company was stationed, fired two rounds, and on turning in-doors to get another gun he was fired at, three buckshot taking effect in the small of his back. At the same time his wife was shot in the left breast. Both wounds are serious.

Lieutenant George W. Noland, who succeeded in getting to quarters, was wounded in the thigh. A flag of truce was then sent in, carried by a citizen of the town, who was forced to do it. He said none of the bushwhackers would come. Lieutenant Noland told them that he had but ten men (the rest being cut off), and he would surrender, provided his men were not mistreated. He received this promise, marched the men out, and set their arms up against a house. The men were then paroled, which paroles read as follows: "L. B. Wilson, private, company E, 82d regiment E. M. M., is hereby paroled by C. F. Taylor, Captain, C. S. A." This was my brother's parole. He had to write it himself, as none of the guerillas present could write.

Among the outrages committed out in town was the murder of Isaac Brink, of company F, 17th K. V. C., who was at home on furlough. His wife was lying at the point of death, and he had come into town to get ice for her, when he was stopped by young Sewel and another man. Sewel asked Brink for his belt. Brink replied that he had a revolver, and asked to know what would be his fate if he gave it up. Sewel replied, "You shall be respected." He then took Brink's revolver with his left hand, pulled out of the scabbard with his right, and shot him in the left cheek. Seeing that he was not dead, the other demon shot him through the heart, took his horse, and left him lying there until the hogs had eaten off one of his ears. Brink was then taken in by my mother and some other ladies, with the assistance of my brother, who had just been paroled.

After the shooting was over, the guerillas commenced plundering the stores and citizens. They entered Morris's store, in which I am interested, from which they took between $600 and $800 worth of goods, and broke open the safe and took out, as near as I can remember, $500 in money. They then went to Mr. Summers's and took $737 in money, and some goods. Next they went to F. Kahm's, broke his safe open, and took $1,245 in money and other valuables to the amount of $2,300. They asked old man Clark for his key. He told them that Major Clark, in command of the Paw-Paws of Platte, at Platte City, was his son. They told him Major Clark was all right, but that that would not save his goods. They then went to Mrs. Dainbens, whose husband is in the 6th Kansas, and took $4000 in money. Next they went to my house in squads of from three to eight, five times, and, when they left, had taken all of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair and five of their dead on the field.

At day break yesterday the enemy were no longer visible, and so for the present ends what will pass into history as a two days' seige of Wellington. It will not be forgotten as it began. The location and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of Maryland during the seige was unknown to our military authorities. Further information on all these points will probably be elicited in the course of the day, as pursuit is now being pressed by the experienced and gallant officers of the 24th corps.

From the most careful estimates of our correspondents sent out from the Washington office, who have been through the whole affair from the first fight on the old Rockville battle-ground, the following conclusions are reached concerning the rebel strength: The rebel force in the battle on the Monocacy, under Early and Breckinridge, was 12,000; Johnston's cavalry 1,500; Gillmore's marauders, reported to have left Baltimore, 300; in all 13,800; to be sure of making it large enough say 14,000.

General Wallace estimates the force he ofought at Monocacy at thirty thousand, but other circumstances lead to the conviction that twelve thousand is all there were there. This was nearly double his strength. The general belief in Baltimore is that in that battle Gen. Wallace did all any General could have been expected to do.

Of this whole number, 14,000, twelve thousand moved from Monocacy to Poolsville, while the other 2,000 skirmishers and impressed Marylanders into the service, cut the railroad, burnt houses, destroyed bridges, and laid siege to Washington. A force of 12,000 or 15 000 came in to reinforce them, but it only got as far as Bladensburg.

CAIRO, July 14.

An expedition recently sent out from Vicksburg in the direction of Jacksonport, under General Dennis, had an engagement with the enemy under Wise, near Clinton, the particulars of which are not given. The general results, however, are furnished. The expedition, perhaps 2,500 strong, marched to Jackson, where it arrived on the 6th, and destroyed the bridge over Pearl river, near Clinton. Wirt Adams, having received heavy reinforcements, attacked our forces with 3,000 men, flanking them several times and compelling General Deanis to retire to Clinton, where he made a stand, worsted the enemy, and drove him off. There was no pursuit. The skirmishing has been going on on the northeastern front. But the number engaged in them or the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last is of course unknown, though from the paucity of their achievements their co-operative force cannot be deemed very large.

The reconnoisance on Tuesday evening in front of Fort Stevens resulted in a smart skirmish with the besieging party, who were easily driven by the small body of our troops sent out on the scout until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our troops lost 300 killed, wounded, and missing. They left upwards of fifty of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair and five of their dead on the field.

At daybreak yesterday the enemy were no longer visible, and so for the present ends what will pass into history as a two days' seige of Washington. It will not be forgotten as it began. The location and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of Maryland during the seige was unknown to our military authorities. Further information on all these points will probably be elicited in the course of the day, as pursuit is now being pressed by the experienced and gallant officers of the 24th corps.

From the most careful estimates of our correspondents sent out from the Washington office, who have been through the whole affair from the first fight on the old Rockville battle-ground, the following conclusions are reached concerning the rebel strength: The rebel force in the battle on the Monocacy, under Early and Breckinridge, was 12,000; Johnston's cavalry 1,500; Gillmore's marauders, reported to have left Baltimore, 300; in all 13,800; to be sure of making it large enough say 14,000.

General Wallace estimates the force he ofought at Monocacy at thirty thousand, but other circumstances lead to the conviction that twelve thousand is all there were there. This was nearly double his strength. The general belief in Baltimore is that in that battle Gen. Wallace did all any General could have been expected to do.

Of this whole number, 14,000, twelve thousand moved from Monocacy to Poolsville, while the other 2,000 skirmishers and impressed Marylanders into the service, cut the railroad, burnt houses, destroyed bridges, and laid siege to Washington. A force of 12,000 or 15 000 came in to reinforce them, but it only got as far as Bladensburg.

We have received information to this effect from officers who have traced the marks of the encampment of the besiegers since their evacuation during the night of Tuesday last, after the reconnoissance, which was late in the evening of that day, was ordered by Gen. Wright for the purpose of feeling the strength of the enemy. It is moreover confirmed by the testimony of persons who have come into the city since the seige was raised. Some slight demonstrations were made by the enemy at two or three points on our northeastern front. But the number engaged in them or the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last is of course unknown, though from the paucity of their achievements their co-operative force cannot be deemed very large.

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Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Any person refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

WM KAYE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 7th, 1864.

☞ Anzeiger copy. jy7 d3m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Operations in Front of Washington.

Interesting Particulars of the Raid.

Reports From Army of the Potomac.

The Expected Attack on Our Rear.

Rebels Continuing their Retreat.

The Rebel General Holmes Wounded.

Raiders are all out of Maryland

They are Scared by Veteran Troops.

Retreat in a Great Deal of Haste.

Abandon their Dead on the Field.

Intercepted Letter from a Colonel.

The Plan of the Confederate Raid.

The Rebel Forces to be 50,000 Men.

Position of Our Pursuing Forces.

Good News from General Sherman.

His Army Within 6 Miles of Atlanta

Severe Accident to General Gilmore.

The Rebels Re-crossing the Potomac.

Our Cavalry Harrassing their Rear.

Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The military demonstration on the outskirts of the National Capital within the last few days has come to an end. This demonstration did not take the form of anything like an attack on the city except in front of Fort Stevens, where some skirmishing disclosed the presence of a hostile force on Monday and Tuesday last. The number of the enemy's force at this point or at any other was utterly unknown to our military authorities, but it has been subsequently developed that at this locality it never much, if at all, exceeded 500 or 600 men.

We have received information to this effect from officers who have traced the marks of the encampment of the besiegers since their evacuation during the night of Tuesday last, after the reconnoissance, which was late in the evening of that day, was ordered by Gen. Wright for the purpose of feeling the strength of the enemy. It is moreover confirmed by the testimony of persons who have come into the city since the seige was raised. Some slight demonstrations were made by the enemy at two or three points on our northeastern front. But the number engaged in them or the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last is of course unknown, though from the paucity of their achievements their co-operative force cannot be deemed very large.

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To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The reports from the Army of the Potomac say the rebels have manœuvred their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack upon our rear. From last accounts Hill's corps was massing round our left, with the intention, military men say, of getting in our rear.

On Tuesday morning the rebels made a demonstration on the Jerusalem road, apparently for the purpose of attacking our troops; but, being confronted by ample force, changed their design.

NEW YORK, July 15.

A special despatch to the World, dated Washington, 14th inst., says the rebel columns have

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

☞ Pennsylvania and Maryland have been largely reinforced by hundred-day men from New York, New Jersey, and other States! Now that the danger of invasion has passed away, these forces should not be disbanded, but they should march to the aid of General Grant in a strong column down the Shenandoah Valley to the great railroads of Virginia, which must be cut off from furnishing supplies to Lee's army. The rebel General has found out by this time that Grant cannot be enticed away from his position south of the James river, but he has been able to collect all his outlying forces and concentrate them for this raid. There were strong detachments on the Shenandoah and all along the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which, after the defeat of Sigel and the falling back of General Hunter, were left free for operations in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and they took advantage of the opportunity, led by Ewell, Breckinridge, Rosier, Imboden, Moseby, and others. They are now on their retreat, loaded with plunder and embarrassed by the quantity of cattle they have driven off. They should be followed promptly, and the valley of the Shenandoah completely blocked to prevent a repetition of any predatory excursion, while the movement would effectually guard Washington and Baltimore from any operations on their flanks. The hundred-day men now in the field, with the forces of Hunter, Wallace, Sigel, and others, can readily accomplish this and give most material aid to Grant in his operations before Richmond. The New York Evening Post says that General Grant informed the War Department more than ten days in advance of the fact that Lee had sent troops into the valley to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. But our Lieutenant-General of course knew at the same time that Lee hoped this movement might induce him to detach troops to guard the Potomac, and of course he did not fall into the trap. He never stopped his own work for an instant, but depended upon the menaced States to protect themselves. When Gen. Grant has once earthed his game he can never be coaxed or frightened away from it, and he will stick to Petersburg and Richmond until they are conquered. The most material aid that can be offered to him in the prosecution of this work is the movement we have suggested. A hundred thousand men can be sent across the Potomac, and down upon all the lines of railroad communication with Richmond. This will enable Grant to attend to Lee's sources of supply to the south of the beleaguered rebel capital, and in a very short time isolate it. We hope this golden opportunity for ending the Virginia campaign, most efficiently and gloriously, will not be neglected. It would be a terrible blunder to permit the militia of the Northern States to return to their homes without striking one blow. Let them all be massed and put under the command of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, who is conversant with all the plans of Gen. Grant, and if he does not give a good account of himself before the month is closed, we very much mistake the qualities of that officer, and the character of the sturdy militia-men whom he would lead. The rebels can be pressed by largely superior forces from the East, the West, and the North and driven far enough away from Washington to enable its denizens to recognize the fact that "the capital is safe," and thus breathe more freely.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON ANDY JOHNSON.—As Parson Brownlow is the leading supporter of the Administration in Tennessee, it may amuse and interest some of our readers to see what he thought of the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency a few years ago. We quote a little of what the Parson said, but certainly we do not indorse it. We can neither affirm nor gainsay it. The redoubtable Parson held forth thus:

He (Johnson) is a member of a numerous family of Johnsons, in North Carolina, who are generally thieves and liars, and though he is the best of the family I have ever met with, I unhesitatingly affirm to-night that there are better men than Andrew Johnson in our penitentiary! His relatives in the Old North State *have stood in the stocks* for crimes they have committed. And *his own born cousin*, Madison Johnson, *was hung* at Raleigh for murder and robbery! * * * Is he not the last man living to talk about respectability on the part of any one? Certainly he is.

We don't think that anything could induce us to write thus about the family of any candidate for office, whatever we might think proper to say about himself. And, though we hope we are a praying man, we don't believe that, while praying to God, we could pray *at* any poor mortal as the good Parson prayed at Andy Johnson in his church at Knoxville in the latter part of November, 1855. The holy man of the Lord is recorded as having addressed the Author of all things in a prayer not set down in any of the books of prayer known at present, so far as we are aware, in the United States. This was his ejaculation:

To thy watchful providence, O! most merciful God, we are indebted for all our mercies, and not any work or merit of ours; for many of us entered the scramble to obtain the last executive chair of the State the present incumbent (Andrew Johnson), with a perfect knowledge that he had abused thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, on the floor of the State Senate, *as a swindler*, harassing the political interests of New Knew that he voted in Congress *against offering prayers to Thee*. We knew that he *had opposed the temperance*, which is the cause of God and of all mankind. We knew that he had *vilified the Protestant religion*.

Yet such were the party ties, O! most mighty God, that we went into the support of our INFIDEL GOVERNOR blind.

Mercy on us! We cannot help fancying that some preachers can pray worse than others can curse. It is, we presume, in vain to think of asking the Lord what he thought of the representations his good shepherd of souls made to him about the black sheep Andy Johnson. If the pious shepherd thinks proper now to make Andy a bell-wether of his flock, he can say in his next prayer that he was mistaken in 1855 and beg the Lord not to remain deceived by what, in the holy and raging fervors of his soul, he stated at that time. The Parson will make it all right in his next prayer, we dare say.

☞ Where is Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas? Where on earth *can* he be? Only a few months ago we heard of hardly anything else. It was all Gantt, Gantt, Gantt. Ordinarily some things are portly, but then everything was *Gantt*. Gantt was the Republican toast, the Radical hero, the Abolition champion, the Jacobin exemplar and model. Gantt was feted and flattered wherever he went among his Eastern admirers, Gantt was invited to public assemblages, Gantt made speeches, and Gantt's speeches passed into print, and went fluttering upon the black and white wings of the radical newspapers all over the country.

But now, strange as the phenomenon may be, we hear no more of Gantt. He seems to have vanished, disappeared, evaporated, like a drop of ether or ammonia or sal volatile. He may be a part of the mist above our heads or of the puddle beneath our feet. He is as forgotten as the forest-leaves of the last century, a bunch of exploded crackers, or "the man that died o' Wednesday."

Oh, what a lesson, what a solemn and impressive lesson, what a deep and sad and touching and mighty lesson, is here for those misguided beings who may be tempted to seek fame by apostatizing into abolitionism! Gentlemen, think of Gantt!

☞ We are afraid that our remark that the Richmond Whig tells a greater number of inverted truths than any other paper in the rebel Confederacy will make the rest of the rebel organs jealous of the Whig.

☞ Tombstones and headstones are taxed five per cent under the new law. A contemporary says grave objections arise.

GOING AFTER WOOL AND GETTING SHORN.—The Press, according to our prediction, yesterday renewed its tirade against Governor Bramlette, separating the instalment of the day into two parts. The first part is downright nonsense. We accordingly pass by it.

The second part, though quite as senseless as the first, is not unworthy of notice. We give below the material portion of it:

> While these real obstacles were interposed, preventing us from obtaining volunteers, a class of men over the State, who contributed nothing but professions of extreme loyalty for the defence of the country, and who crawl on their bellies to lick the foot of power—but being ignorant of the fact that the six months' men were being raised by authority from *their* master, raised the hue and cry against it, and discouraged, by all means in their power, enlistments for the six months' service.

The above paragraph we find in Governor Bramlette's letter to Colonel Wolford, published in Wednesday's Journal, and it is about as mean and *little* a thing as we have seen for many a day. The Governor evidently means to charge somebody with some sort of wrong doing; and, as he has not the manliness to do so *directly*, he does it by *insinuation*, and the meanest sort of insinuation at that. The Governor says: "A *class* of men over the State who contributed nothing but professions of extreme loyalty for the defeace of the country, * * discouraged, by all means in their power, enlistments for the six months' service." Here is a direct and positive charge of the most malignant character against a *class* of men that exist somewhere in the State (but the Governor doesn't tell us where), without a single iota of proof to sustain it. We demand of Governor Bramlette to point out these men, for if his charges are true they ought at once to be arrested or driven from the State. If the Governor is honest, and believes his own statements, he can *name* the traitors he describes. Governor, we demand the *names*, the NAMES—the NAMES of those persons whom you denominate "a class of men."

If the Press will allow us, we will very cheerfully give the "names" it demands of Governor Bramlette.

We cannot admit, however, that the language of Governor Bramlette is by any means vague or ambiguous. On the contrary, we look upon the Governor's language as remarkably distinct and unequivocal. We dare say even the Press is at no loss to comprehend the language. It contains in fact a very striking definition of the Administration fugelmen in the State. This is the "class" in question.

Now for the "names." And, first, we name the Press itself, which "raised the hue and cry" against enlistments under the Governor's call in such terms as these:

> It cannot be disguised, that a large portion of the loyal men of Kentucky look upon the State authorities with a very jealous, if not a suspicious feeling. Without any apparent emergency to justify such a procedure, without any appearance either of imminent or even approaching danger, reposing, in fact, under the ægis of the national protection, the people of Kentucky are startled by a proclamation for ten thousand troops, to be raised either by volunteering or by draft. If the Governor had confined his proclamatory blast to a call for volunteers, the thing would have been harmless enough, but when he announces that he will make a draft for his demand, the people of the Commonwealth are justly roused, and they demand, and are determined to know something of this extraordinary proceeding. The mystical drapery of the whole affair is not calculated to allay the disquiet of the public mind.
>
> There can be no better testimony to the fact that the people do not feel that any great approaching calamity is at hand, nor that they realize that the Commonwealth is in peril, than is found in the hollowness of the public response to the Governor's demand for volunteers. There is, in fact, no volunteering in any part of the State that indicates any feeling of peril on the part of the people.
>
> Not only this, but the slowness of enlistments under the Governor's call actually formed a subject of exultation and of mockery to the Press, which thus taunted His Excellency:
>
> We are inclined to the opinion, from what we hear from every quarter, that Governor Bramlette's militia law cannot be called the call of "Reserved Troops." They are so reserved in their military manners, that we never hear of any of their military deeds. They do not even handle "corn-stalks."

We will give one other name. A member of the "class" in question, who regularly contributes letters on "KENTUCKY POLITICS" to the columns of the Cincinnati Gazette, which styles him "OUR KENTUCKY CONTRIBUTOR," thus "raised the hue and cry" against enlistments under the Governor's call:

> There are two movements going on in Kentucky, looking to the raising of troops. The one is being prosecuted by Bramlette, Lindsey, Wolford, and copperheads generally, with little or no success; the other is being pushed forward by some of the Provost Marshals, with great success. Wolford has announced his determination to have a free vote in Kentucky this fall, or a fight. He did this in a copperhead convention at Louisville, and was loudly applauded by that body. Some of its members *since* the meeting have announced that a free vote is what the copperheads are determined to have. They boldly say that the polls shall be open to all, or there will be a fight. Gov. Bramlette had tendered the President 10,000 six months' troops, and they had been accepted. He tried to raise them by volunteering, but failed. Just upon the heels of that copperhead convention, which tickled him with a recommendation for Vice-President, he authorizes a man (Wolford) who had been dismissed from the United States service, to raise a regiment of those troops. The copperhead organ, the Louisville Journal, applauds the act of the Governor, and says Wolford is the man to place over the 10,000 men, and urges as one of his qualifications for that position, that *he is in favor of a free vote in Kentucky, i. e. of rebels voting*. Another copperhead journal, which also favors a free vote, in noticing the act of Governor Bramlette appointing Wolford to that command after his bold assertion that he would meet the bayonets which would attempt to prevent a free election with bayonets, remarks that the appointment by Wolford is a significant one. It is a significant one, and Union men would do well to ponder and act on its significance. Governor Bramlette knows that the six months' men he can raise will be mustered into the United States service. He also knows that Wolford cannot and will not be mustered in as colonel of a regiment. He also knows that Union men will not volunteer under Wolford, and that his regiment will be composed of copperheads. But the Governor is authorized by a State law to raise State troops, and had $5,000,000 appropriated to subsist and pay those troops. Wolford will try to raise a regiment. They can be used under the pretence of clearing the State of guerillas, and be ready to resist the United States authorities if they undertake to enforce the State law which forbids rebels voting. This, then, is the significance of Wolford's commission to raise troops. Wolford will not be allowed to go into the United States service. He can go into the State service. Now, coupling this with his assertion to meet bayonets with bayonets at the November election in favor of a full vote, it does look very much like he was getting ready under the commission of Governor Bramlette for that work. What does Governor Bramlette mean by giving a man authority to raise troops, when he knows that that man cannot be mustered into the United States service, if those troops are to be used as United States troops. If the Governor is a conservative, he is not such a fool as not to know what he is about. The Governor well knows also, that Wolford has made terrible threats. He also knows that the copperhead party indorse those threats, and he further knows that Wolford is brave, daring, and rash enough to attempt to carry out those threats, if he could get his party to back him by volunteering. Thus we had preparations being made right under the noses of the Federal authorities, for a resistance to a State law and those who would enforce that State law. Have our people forgotten Buckner and his State Guard, when they so calmly look upon *this* movement? Does it mean any good to the Union cause to place Colonel Wolford at the head of Kentucky troops? Union men, you have no time to lose in this matter. These things require explanation. In such times as these such acts, controlled by such men, portend nothing but harm to Union men. But, again, Gov. Bramlette has no authority to draft troops for the United States service, be they six months' or six years' troops. He is authorized to draft troops for State service, and the money is appropriated for their pay and equipment. Yet the Governor has declared his intention to draft 10,000 six months' troops. Again, the Northwestern States, which offered troops, tendered them for three months only. Pennsylvania is preparing her State militia for three months' service. The President called for three months' troops from New Jersey and Maryland, but our Governor wants six months' troops. But a service of six months would include the month of November, in the first part of which occurs the election at which the copperheads declare they will have a free election or a fight. These things look very suspicious, so suspicious that Union men have no confidence in this raising of these troops under such leaders, with such declared intentions. There will be trouble in Kentucky if these troops are raised and headed by Col. Wolford. Let Gov. Bramlette explain what he means by raising six months' troops, when all other States are raising three months' men; and let him also explain why he gave Col. Wolford power to raise a regiment if these troops are going into the United States service. Let him also explain why it was that troops raised by undoubted Union men were not received, even after the men had been mustered into the United States service for six months by a Colonel of the militia. But the Government, if we mistake not, does not want these six months' troops now. It is raising in Kentucky twice 10 000 three years' troops, and it is getting them, too, in a rush. At one point—Camp Nelson—the recruits number about 100 per day, and still they come. The fever for volunteering among the negroes is fast approaching its height. Many under the age and many over the age are seeking to enlist, while those between the ages are coming in a continual stream. The negro women and negro girls, emulating the weaker sex in rebeldom, refuse to speak to or turn in their dances those who will not go "fight mit Sigel." If this movement continues to spread and deepen (and it has every appearance of so doing), in a month from this time the Government will have more than 10,000 volunteers from this State for three years or during the war. For this reason we do not believe the Government now wants the six months' troops tendered by Gov. Bramlette, and we believe that it will revoke the Governor's authority to raise them, especially when it sees what officers he is putting over them. Gov. Bramlette will then have to raise them as State troops. If he attempts to do so we do not believe that the Union men of the State will submit to it. They want no State troops headed by such copperhead officers as Wolford. People of Kentucky, you will do well to ponder these things seriously. Look to your own firesides and the peace of your State.

Further specification is unnecessary. We have given "names" enough. The Press, and the Kentucky Contributor to the Gazette, are fair representatives of their "class;" nay, they are in this particular fair representatives of their entire faction. *The Kentucky abolitionists as a body discouraged enlistments under the Governor's call.* They all acted in the spirit of the Press and of the Kentucky Contributor to the Gazette. In short, they all joined in the "hue and cry" against the call.

Our duty is done. We have answered the demand the Press makes of Governor Bramlette. We have pointed out the men to whom the Governor refers. The Press says, that, if "*his charges are true*, THEY OUGHT AT ONCE TO BE ARRESTED OR DRIVEN FROM THE STATE." *We have shown that his charges are true.* Our duty, as we have said, is done. We now give way to General Burbridge, trusting that the General will do justice in the spirit of mercy, especially "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb"—the lamb, we mean, that *has got shorn by going after wool.*

☞ An association exists in the Southwest, and probably has its ramifications elsewhere, called "Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine." In New Orleans its members have been engaged in recruiting for the Mexican army; and for this infringement of our neutrality laws several were arrested, among them Lieut. Col. James Dugan, of the Mexican army, formerly captain in the 14th Illinois, Captain Grosvener, his Assistant Adjutant General, Major Selby, and Quartermaster Maury, of the 1st Mexican volunteer regiment. At the quarters of Col. Dugan the following documents were found:

> HEADQUARTERS, RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 1ST REGIMENT MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS, NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1864.—To all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know YE, that I, Frank Hamilton Coupland, having been duly examined and found qualified, I, James Dugan, by authority vested in me by his Excellency Juan N. Cortinas, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, republic of Mexico, for and in behalf of the people of Mexico, do commission Frank Hamilton Coupland to rank captain 1st regiment Mexican volunteers.
>
> He is therefore carefully to discharge the duties of said office by performing all things thereunto belonging; and he is to obey all such orders and directions as he shall receive from time to time from his commanding officer.
>
> In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. JAMES DUGAN,
> Lieut Col. 1st Mexican Army.
>
> Done at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
>
> NEW ORLEANS, ——, 1864.
>
> Do you solemnly swear that you will never breathe a word of the contents of these papers between us in this interview? And, further, that you will never speak, write, or print anything that would indict, or cause to be indicted, any person that is going to Mexico in this expedition. So help you God.

It is said that over one hundred recruits had been obtained, many of whom were deserters from the Union army. On arriving at Matamoras, they were to be furnished transportation to join the army of Cortinas. After the discovery of this recruiting rendezvous, General Bowen, Provost Marshal of New Orleans, received information that forty persons had taken passage on a steamer from Brownsville to join Cortinas. The vessel was detained and the parties arrested. The cargo was searched, but nothing of a contraband character was found, and the passengers were liberated, as no case could be made out to justify their detention.

☞ The amnesty of President Lincoln and the oath under which returned rebels are allowed to remain among us do not restore their citizenship of the State of Kentucky, if disability had attached to them under the law of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862. That law definitely enacts that any citizen who from the time it went into effect, which was April 10, 1862, thirty days after the passage, shall enter the civil or military service of the so-called Confederate States or the Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who, having previously been in such service, shall continue in arms or give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen nor again become a citizen except by the permission of the Legislature by special or general statute. No one who suffers under this disability can exercise any constitutional or legal right of citizenship, such as running for office or voting at elections, without negativing the expatriation on oath, or, in other words, swearing that he has not been in the rebel service in any capacity, directly or indirectly, or given voluntary aid and assistance to the rebellion and its aiders and abettors since the 10th April, 1862. The amnesty of the President may restore rights in the United States courts to those who accept pardon under it, but no one who has forfeited his citizenship of Kentucky can be restored to such citizenship except by enactment of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth. The amnesty of the President relieves the returned rebel or rebel aider and abettor from the interference of the Federal forces so long as he conducts himself as a peaceful and loyal citizen; but the civil rights which he voluntarily cast away, and the citizenship which he repudiated and forfeited by treason or misprison of treason, can never be restored to him except through the grace of the executive and legislative powers of the State.

☞ The British Army and Navy Gazette edited by Russell, formerly correspondent of the London Times, says the sinking of the Alabama has proved the superiority of the Dahlgren gun over the Blakely, with which the rebel craft was armed; thinks that the conduct of the Deerhound involves grave considerations, which require inquiry and satisfactory explanation; and censures the proposition of Admiral Anson to present Semmes with a sword, as likely to increase the bitterness of the American people toward the English. The London Telegraph, a paper which has ever been friendly to the Union, is still more severe against the sword presentation scheme. It says there is nothing heroic in Semmes, whose business has been "to pounce down upon the unarmed and defenceless traders of the North, and to make himself scarce when any of their heavy war ships hove in sight." The collection of guineas for Semmes by British officers is simply mischievous and meddlesome, and, says the Telegraph, "we should be neither displeased nor surprised to hear that they had received, in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon the knuckles for their pains. We wish half-pay commanders and Admirals had some business of their own to mind, and would let other people's alone."

☞ A correspondent asks whether we have "any faith in the restoration of the Union." Yes faith, and we have.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes copious accounts from all parts of the Union in reference to agricultural prospects, and from their showing it says this year's crops will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the army and the people, and fill, to a certain extent, any foreign demand that may be made upon us. Owing to the increased amount of foreign labor and capital turned into agricultural channels, and the large harvests realized, our exports of grain since the 1st of September have been much less than that of the previous few years. Only 147,109 bushels, of corn, for instance, have been shipped against 5,013,875 for last year. But if we are to believe our European agricultural journals, fresh demands will be made upon us this year for breadstuffs. A long drouth and severe changes in the weather have impaired the cereals in England, while prices have risen in France from fears of the wheat crop. The Mark Lane Express says: "The re-establishment of the blockade of the Baltic ports by the Danes, if it takes place, will not be without its effect upon the wheat trade. As the issue of the deliberations of the Conference become more dubious (since adjourned *sine die*) and European markets seem closing upon us by higher values, we may soon be left to our own resources, and what *America can afford to do for us.*"

☞ The Richmond Dispatch is very indignant because the British Government will not come to the rescue of Edward A. Pollard, the Richmond Editor, who was captured on the blockade runner Greyhound under the British flag and is now in Fort Warren. The Dispatch will not be so sensitive in relation to the recent act of the yacht Deerhound, but in reference to Pollard's case it thinks that this is the most disgraceful period of British history, when "a Yankee pirate might go into a private house in Liverpool and walk off with any Confederate whom he may happen to find there, and Earl Russell will not dare to complain," and in its torrent of invective it declares that "the British flag, even upon the high seas, affords no protection against Yankees." The Dispatch is so blinded by passion that it cannot see the difference between "a private house in Liverpool" and a smuggling vessel, or a legally trading ship and a blockade runner. The Greyhound when it attempted to run the blockade forfeited the protection of the flag it carried.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } apr8 d&wisly

AT COST.

In order to make room for some alterations in our store, we will sell our stock of

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

FINE HATS

AT

PRIME COST.

GREEN & GREEN,
Corner Main and Fourth.
114

PREMIUM HAT STORE

Premium Dress Hats,
Premium Soft Hats,
Premium Wool Hats,
AND THE
Lowest Priced Hats and Caps
Always on hand at
PRATHER&SMITH'S
429 Main street.
m24

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
NEW STYLES
OF
WALL PAPER,
Which will be disposed of at low figures by
F. H. HEGAN,
411 MAIN STREET.
may24 dly

SNODDY & HOWARD,
Commission Merchants,
15 Broad street, NEW YORK.
W. E. SNODDY will remain in Louisville and make advances upon shipments to the house in New York. Office in Hamilton Block, N. 3, front entrance.
jn14 d1m

EUROPEAN
Banking & Exchange Business
OF
JOHN SMIDT & CO.,
Southeast Corner of Fifth and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit purchasers on the principal cities of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. m25 d1m6m

H. A. TUCKER, New York. G. S. TUCKER, Louisville, Ky.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
4 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
SOLICIT THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BANKS and Bankers and Merchants keeping a disbursement account in New York. Interest on balances by special arrangement. apr13 d3mis

Participation the Cheapest System of Insurance.
BENJ. D. KENNEDY,
General Insurance Agent.
OFFICE No. 413 south side Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
POLICIES issued upon every description of property at current rates of premium, and all losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. a26 d3mis

BEDFORD SPRINGS,
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.
THESE SPRINGS ARE NOW OPEN. A FOUR-horse coach is now being run regularly by the proprietors between Jericho and Bedford, leaving Jericho every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in media ately after the arrival of the morning trains at Jericho (6 o'clock).
THIS ARRANGEMENT CAN BE RELIED ON.
Jericho is on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville. Bedford is 13 miles from Jericho.
Persons arriving at Jericho at any other time than indicated above will be furnished with conveyance to Bedford by Mr. Ketis at the depot.
Gentlemen with their families at the Springs can leave Louisville on the Saturday afternoon train at 4 o'clock and return on the Monday morning train at 9 o'clock.
Good hunting and fishing grounds in the vicinity. The ten pin alley is in first-rate order.
Prices reasonable. Children and servants half price.
m23 d40 PARKER & SONS.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Corner Main and Fourth sts.,
Under the National Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
je3 d3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
Medical Department.
THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the 1st Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.
BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. B. NOSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
THOMAS F. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
For further information or circulars address
J. W. BENSON, M. D.,
jl6 d6od2w&w1m Dean of the Faculty.

Memorandum-Book Lost,
ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 15TH, BETween the Louisville Warehouse and the wharf. It contained memorandums of the weight of some tobacco, of no value but to the owner. The finder will please leave it at the office of the Louisville Warehouse and receive $1 reward.
jy16 1&b1* N. W. LEE.

NOTICE.
GOLD PEN AND HOLDER LEFT AT JOSEPH P. DEAN'S store, which the owner can get by proving property and paying expenses.
jy16 d3* W. SENG.

Estray.
TAKEN UP BY WM. C. MILLS, AT HIS stable, on Main, between Preston and Floyd, on the 15th of July, a sorrel HORSE, about 15½ hands high and 4 years old; a star and snip in the face, both hind feet white, and a few gray hairs at the root of his tail. Appraised by Jno. J. Connell. J. P. J. C., this 15th day of July, 1864.
jy16 d1t*

STOLEN—$20 REWARD.
A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, ABOUT 9 years old, was stolen out of my yard Thursday night. She has some small white spots on the upper part of her body, which are hardly perceivable. Her comb has been lately trimmed. A reward of $20 will be paid if delivered to.
GEORGE HOERTZ,
Hunters' House, Green street, between Shelby and Campbell.
jy16 d4

FOUND,
ON THE 16TH, NEAR THE CORner of Fifth and Chestnut, a pair of SPECTABLES, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying expenses.
jy16 d3

GREATEST THING OF THE TIMES!
SEND FOR ONE OF E. J. BOURGEOIS & CO.'S PRIZE JEWELLERY CATALOGUES, which contains the most extensive list of JEWELLERY in the market at lower prices than have ever yet been offered to the American public.
☞ Great inducements to Agents.
☞ CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
E. J. BOURGEOIS & CO.,
Dealers in Jewellery,
jy16 d9* No. 329 North Second st., Philad., Pa.

REWARDS.

LOST,
ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH INST., A SOLitaire DIAMOND BREAST-PIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at F. H. Hegan's, 411 Main street.
jy15 tl&j2

Strayed,
FROM A DROVE NEAR THE NASHVILLE turnpike, on the 13th inst., a five-bitten gray HORSE branded under the mane either with a letter T or J M. A liberal reward will be given if returned to
jy14 d1t* W. B. LEONARD,
Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM THE COAL YARD OF HYATT, SMITH & CO., a dark bay MARE MULE, 15½ hands high, and 4 years old. A liberal reward will be given to any one that will deliver said mule to HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,
jy12 d5* Main st., bet. Second and Third.

$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, living near Shelbyville, Ky., on the 26th of June, 1864, a negro man named Nelson, aged 25 years, of black color. The usual legal reward will be given to any person who will secure and returns said slave to me. J. D. BEARD. jl1 d6*

$50 REWARD.
TAKEN FROM MY STABLE, BY SOmy negro man ROWLAND, a brown HORSE, 3 years old, large star in the forehead with some gray hairs through his hair. Said horse is about 15 hands high. Any person finding said horse or giving information so that I can get him will be liberally rewarded. It is possible said negro is aiming to join the army at Louisville. Information to be given to or at the Pleasureville Depot, Henry co., Ky.
July 7, 1864—jy11 d5* JOHN MADDOX.

LOST,
FROM NAZARETH ACADEMY, on 30th ult. (exhibition day), a yellow leather TRUNK, marked "Wm. E. DAVIS, Warren, Illinois, ID." It was probably taken by mistake by some one visiting the institution on that day. The person having it will please send it to TERAHUE, DAVIS, & CO.,
jy9 d1f 603 Main st., Louisville.

STOLEN,
ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 25, 1864, FROM the subscriber, at the first toll-gate on Oakland Plank-Road, a light chestnut sorrel FILLY with blazed face, white hind feet, 3 years old in May last, gaits, and without collar-marks. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of this mare or for such information as will enable me to get her.
GEORGE W. McCAWLEY.
jy2 d12*

AT COST.

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
Men's and Ladies Gloves,
German and English Hosiery,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
Laces and Dress Trimmings,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy11 d2m*

PIANOS.
UNRIVALLED INSTRUMENTS!
Superior Assortment.
A. W. LADD & CO.'S (World's Fair Premium).
A. M. McPHAIL & CO.'S (Star Scale).
MARSHALL & TRAVER'S (Parlor Gem).
CALL AND TRY BEFORE PURCHASING.
Constantly on hand Musical Instruments and goods of all kinds, the latest and best Music and Instruction Books, &c.
Catalogues to be mail gratis.
Music by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the Publisher's price.
WM. McCARRELL, Music Publisher,
Central Music House, 210 Jefferson st.,
a18 d1s2m Louisville, Ky.

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.,
405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions,
Stationery,
Furnishing Goods,
Sutlers' Goods,
AT EASTERN PRICES.
405 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
ma27 d1ly

C. W. WALTER
(Lately of Thos. H. Larkin & Co., Saint Louis),
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING
MERCHANT,
No. 32 Broadway, New York,
WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONsignments or to his correspondents in Bremen, London, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Havre. General Agent for Messrs. CARL BOCKE, WIDOW, & SON, Bremen. Who will give particular attention to sale of TOBACCO. 17 d1m&s*

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT
E. McHARRY,
Successor to the original manufacturers, *J. Hulme & Co.*
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER.
OFFICE—No. 142 Wall street, Louisville, Kentucky.
N. B.—This is the only genuine Louisville Hydraulic Cement, and is always branded "J. HULME & Co WARRANTED." [Cincinnati Commercial and St. Louis Republican copy.]

ATTENTION, DEALERS!
1,000,000 CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS, for sale to the trade at old prices. Also constantly on hand a fine lot of Manufactured Tobacco, Fig, Cut, Fine-cut Chewing (in foil and bulk), a variety of Pipes, &c., ONLY AT WHOLESALE. NICHOLAS LEMOS,
324 Main st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.
All orders promptly filled. 120 d3mis

GUTHRIE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
71 Broad street,
L. T. GUTHRIE, L. M. GUTHRIE, J. A. GUTHRIE, } jy14d6 NEW YORK.

THE "ORIENTAL PEARL DROPS"
THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION, can be had at all Drug and Fancy Stores in the city. jl5 d1m&w

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!
HAVING NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF the best FIRE PROOF SAFES, I offer them for sale at the lowest market prices.
F. W. MERZ,
jy12 d1m Louisville Iron Works, Green st., bet. Second and Third.

SUGAR—
225 bbls Yellow C. Sugar;
75 bbls G. P., & G. do;
80 bbls P. R. do;
60 bbls N. O. do;
in store and for sale by
jy15 d3 GARDNER & CO.

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$3,200,000.
Arctic Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$585,000.
Metropolitan Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$514,000.
Springfield Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass
Net Assets.....$557,000.
Massasoit Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass.
Net Assets.....$295,000.
Providence Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I.
Net Assets.....$365,000.
Charter Oak Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct.
Net Assets.....$320,000.
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
Net Assets.....$2,566,000.
FIRE, CARGO, and LIFE INSURANCE given in the above first class Companies, and losses promptly and equitably adjusted by
J. L. DANFORTH,
Insurance Agent and Notary Public,
jy17 sodly Office corner Main and Bullitt sts.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOUISVILLE, July 15, 1864.
THE POLICY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company on the 23 July, 1864, it was ordered that a call of ten per cent be made on the stock notes to pay losses recently sustained.
Prompt attention to this notice is indispensably necessary. D. McNAUGHTON,
jy15 dtf Secretary.

The Louisville Tobacco Market.
TO THE SELLERS OF TOBACCO.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LARGE ACCUMUlation of sound and unsold Tobacco now in our Warehouses, and the difficulty of shipping, and the impossibility of increasing our storage capacity, which is now fully occupied, we request our patrons to withhold further shipments to our respective houses until further notice, which will be given so soon as we can see that their interest will be protected by sending it forward.
SPRATT & CO.,
Of the Pickett Warehouse.
RONALD & BROTHER,
Ninth Street Warehouse.
GLOVER & CO.,
Boone Warehouse.
PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO.,
Louisville Warehouse.
Louisville, June 13, 1864. jy14 d4

Franklin Insurance Company,
LOUISVILLE, July 8, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company, held this day, a semi annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of the Company was declared and ordered to be paid to the stockholders on demand, and a return premium of 50 per cent on the premiums of the last six months made to the Mutual policy-holders, both free of Government tax.
jy9 d&b6 R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM HERETOFORE DOING BUSINESS under the style of HART & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, Benjamin Hart retiring from the firm. The Clothing business will hereafter be conducted under the same style of HART & CO.
DAVID HART,
Louisville, July 1, 1864.—jy13 d6 LEWIS HART.

MARY INSTITUTE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN ON THE second Monday in September, 1864.
The school will be quite limited and select—only as many pupils as can be properly instructed by the Principal and one superior assistant will be admitted. For particulars see or address the principal or any of the following trustees of the school: Jefferson D. Guthrie, Arthur Peter, Richard Burge, Rev. Jno. H. Heywood, Rev. D. F. Henderson, James S. Phelps, James Bryant, and Isaac H. Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.
SAMUEL G. MULLINS,
jy12 d6* Prin. Mary Institute.

Upholster

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 3 A. M.

☞Our friend R. R. Bolling will act as our agent hereafter at Frankfort, Ky. His receipt for subscriptions or advertisements will be respected by us. j15 d2&w1.

GUERILLAS IN MEADE COUNTY—A MURDEROUS ATTACK—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Capt. Ashcraft, of the 26th Kentucky volunteer infantry, with a small detachment of his regiment, numbering twenty men, on the 10th instant, was bushwhacked by a party of guerillas in Meade county, about eight miles south of Brandenburg. The guerillas were concealed in the woods, fifty yards from the road. They permitted the advance-guard to pass them unmolested, but, when the main body came up, they fired a murderous volley into the exposed ranks with telling effect. Lieutenant Samuel Jones, of the 12th Kentucky infantry, who accompanied the expedition, was instantly killed, and Capt. Ashcraft, and privates Davis and Cannon, were severely wounded. The injuries of the latter are supposed to be mortal. Twelve horses were killed and wounded by the discharge of fire-arms; the others, being fresh animals, never before under fire, became terribly frightened and wholly unmanageable. In spite of the efforts of the riders to control them, they made a hasty stampede from the scene of disaster. As soon as the guerilla band had accomplished their fiendish purpose, they mounted their horses and fled from the locality. It is presumed that they feared a superior Federal force might be sent against them, overpower and visit the summary punishment upon them that they so richly deserved. The body of Lieutenant Jones and the wounded men were removed by their friends to Brandenburg. The balance of the party, with the exception of private Crouch, who is still missing, arrived at the town during the night. The death of Lieutenant Jones is much to be regretted. He was a young, daring, and fearless officer. He had returned a short time before from the command of General Schofield, with whom he had served with distinguished bravery in the East Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. He was attacked with a violent fever, and returned to Kentucky to recruit his weakened system. He had not fully recovered from the attack when he volunteered to accompany Captain Ashcraft's scout and render such assistance in his power to exterminate the guerilla bands from his native county. He was one of the victims of the murderous assault. He fell like brave men love to fall—in the service of his country. He fell, not by the hands of a brave foe warring for a cause and a principle, but by the dastardly shot of the assassin—the sneaking bush-whacker, who is too cowardly to fight in open conflict. Let our cavalry scour Meade county, hunt down the cowardly foe, and fearfully avenge the murder of so young and daring an officer. It is useless to disguise the fact that Kentucky swarms with guerilla bands. The counties bordering on the Ohio river are those chosen for the more extensive operations of the guerilla hordes. The peculiarity of the country, affording them such admirable retreats when hotly pursued, is thought to be the chief reason why the Ohio border is made the theatre of their operations. We require a larger force of cavalry in that section. The citizens should serve as guides for our scouting parties. The disloyal portion are generally advised as to the secret haunts and the movements of the guerilla gangs. Force this information from them—place them in the advance of our scouts—and we feel confident that our operations will be marked with greater success. The evil is a desperate one, and we will have to resort to desperate means to crush it out. We understand that a force ample thoroughly to purge the border of the outlaw bands will soon be sent into Meade and Owen counties. This will prove joyous news indeed to the peace and order-loving citizens of our State.

A SAD ACCIDENT—JESSE ON A SKEDADDLE. A fatal accident happened to Thomas Simpson, of company B, 12th Ohio cavalry, near Pleasureville, yesterday evening. He was detailed as a guard for the down train on the Frankfort railroad. As the cars were nearing the place where the guerillas had fired into the train on the previous evening, young Simpson was standing on the platform of one of the rear coaches, and, observing two contrabands waving their hats as if signalling that danger was ahead, he attempted to pass around the cars and inform Lieut. Lohmire, the officer of the guard, of the fact. While in the act of executing this movement, his foot slipped, and he fell beneath the moving train. The cars passed over his body, killing him instantly, and mangling his limbs in a horrible manner. The train was halted, and the remains of the soldier collected and taken to Eminence, Henry county, and left with G. B. Sinclair, of that place, for interment. Lieut. Lohmire took great pains to have a decent burial provided for the unfortunate man. Simpson was a mere youth, but a brave and noble soldier. His home is in Solinsville, Ohio. The train arrived in the city last night nearly an hour behind time. The delay was occasioned the an accident. At one o'clock in the afternoon, Jesse, with his command, was hovering in the vicinity of Pleasureville, as it was presumed, with the intention of making an attack on the down train. His calculations were spoiled by the report brought to him by his scouts that a body of two hundred Federal cavalry were advancing up the road to attack him. Jesse at once become alarmed and commenced a rapid retreat from the town. The cavalry arrived at Pleasureville two hours after the rebels had left, and started in pursuit of the skedaddling foe. They are after you, Jesse; now is the time to show your pluck!

"ENTERPRISE."—Under the head of "Enterprise," the Democrat of yesterday morning, in referring to our statement in regard to our delay in not publishing the order of Gen. Ewing regulating trade in his district, says our excuse is a lame one, and, to quote the language, "Perhaps he can make some verdant people believe that he knew of the order before he saw it in our columns." If we had any desire to attempt to convince *verdant* people of the fact, we think that the local compeund of the Democrat would be our first convert. We repeat that we were aware of the existence of the order two days before it appeared in the columns of the Democrat. If our neighbor will take the pains to inquire at Col. Farleigh's headquarters, he will find our assertion true; and he will also find, that, at the time he exhibited such laudable "enterprise" in giving it publicity, it was not then enforced as an order, and that private telegrams from Gen. Ewing forbade its publication. Our enterprise does not exceed our respect for military orders and our courtesy to the officers enforcing the same.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were fifty-one convalescents from various points, three deserters from Lexington, three from Detroit, and eight from Indianapolis. The transfers were ten deserters to Nashville, and fifty-nine stragglers to various points. A large number of Government blankets have been received in a partly damaged condition from the wreck of the building recently destroyed by the extensive fire on Main street; $9,000 worth have already been disposed of by auction, and $3,000 worth remain on hand to be sold in the same manner.

REBEL PRISONERS.—Sixty rebel prisoners of war were received at the Military Prison in this city yesterday evening from Lexington. The prison was crowded yesterday, over twelve hundred rebels being confined within the walls. General Burbridge has ordered that an additional detail of three hundred men be furnished as a guard for the prison. This is rendered necessary by the large number of men now confined there.

☞General Burbridge, commanding the District of Kentucky, has ordered that no horses, mules, or cattle be allowed to cross the Ohio river at Covington until further orders.

GUERILLA ATTACK ON A PAYMASTER—COOLNESS ON A LIEUTENANT—THE SAFE AND MONEY SAVED.—On Wednesday last, says the Nashville Union of yesterday, Major Hale, who is paying the troops stationed between Nashville and Murfreesboro, was attacked by a gang of half a dozen guerillas, and made a narrow escape from capture. He had been to Lavergne, and paid the troops there, and was on his way to stockade No. 2, six miles from Nashville, in an ambulance, accompanied by a Lieutenant, whose name we are unable to learn, and two or three men. Before arriving at the stockade, he sent the men forward to reconnoitre, feeling that such a precaution was necessary. Suddenly some half a dozen guerillas made a dash on his ambulance, when he seized the safe-key, and to ok out all the large bills, and fled with them to the bushes. The Lieutenant took a Henry rifle with him and fled also. The horses attached to the ambulance immediately took fright, and had gone but a few rods, when the safe fell out on the ground, when the marauders dismounted, one of them exclaiming: "Here is what we are after!"

They at once threw down their guns, and were about helping themselves to the money, when the Lieutenant, who, with the Paymaster, was secreted in some bushes near by, fired, and wounded one of the men. A comrade immediately went to his assistance, when a second shot brought him to the ground a corpse. The others then fled without securing any booty. The horses attached to the ambulance were soon after caught, and the safe taken to Nashville without loss. The same band stole several horses in the vicinity, and captured a planter named Anderson, who lives near Lavergne, took his watch, money, horse, and clothing, giving him in return for the latter an old, dilapidated suit worn by one of the men, and then released him. They were, however, soon afterwards so nearly overtaken that they were compelled to abandon their stolen horses. In the dead guerilla, Mr. Hale recognized a man who was at Lavergne in the morning, trying to get a pass to Nashville as a loyal citizen.

ARRESTS.—Conrad Ship, who has acquired a habit of taking things which do not belong to him, was yesterday arrested by Officer Slaer, charged with stealing tools and scraps of iron from the foundery of George Ainslie & Co. He was sent to jail to give him time to prepare his toilet to appear before Judge Johnston this morning. We fear that Conrad is a bad Ship. Wm. Brown got strapped, and borrowed $60 from Mrs. Smith, without her knowledge. Officers Slater and Glass invited William, or, rather plain, Bill, to accompany them in a short walk to the city jail. On arriving at the place, Brown was fascinated with the institution, and concluded to stop over night. Smith and Brown—two unusual names indeed to figure in the police report to-day. John Gannor, a thief familiar with the police docket at Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday for obtaining money under false prences. John will have a chance to explain his conduct before Judge Johnston this morning. John Ashbaugh stole a horse from somebody residing in the vicinity of Lebanon, and found himself in limbo for the perpetration of the act. He will be presented before the Police Court this morning.

OHIO TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.—From statistics at the Adjutant-General's office, Columbus, The Dayton Journal learns that up to the present time 3,211 three-years' men have been mustered out from the following Ohio regiments, on the expiration of their terms of service: Third infantry, 448 men; 4th, 335; 6th, 484; 9th, 555; 10th, 499; 11th, 257; 23d, 220; 24th, 341; 12th battery, 52. Many of the prominent citizens have placed in the army representative recruits. Ex-Governor Tod is represented by four men, to whom he paid $500 each. The 12th Ohio will be mustered and paid off this week, when it will proceed to Lebanon, Warren county, where a grand reception will take place. But one or two more regiments will have served their three years' time before the present season will close, so that the army will have a very trifling drain made upon its strength, a decrease which will be made up twenty-fold by enlistments and representative recruits.

☞Thomas Dunlap, the last President of the United States Bank after the resignation of Nicholas Biddle, died in Philadelphia on Monday, at the age of seventy-one. He was educated for the bar, but left it for the financial benefit of the old bank, the directors, the American says, having chosen him on account of his great ability and high character, in the hope of rescuing the institution from the impending ruin. But the wreck was far past saving. He also, with more success, took an active part in the public-school system of Philadelphia, having been for many years a member of the Board of Control, and the promoter of many of the worthiest improvements in the system. He belonged to a class of men for which Philadelphia has long been distinguished, who have devoted a large share of their attention freely to the interests of the community solely from the love of well-doing.

LUCKY.—The following is a partial list of persons who drew some very fine prizes at the Cosmopolitan Gift Book-store yesterday: Mr. Steele, proprietor of the Louisville Hotel, with a Prayer-book, drew a goblet worth $6; Mrs. Dr. R. J. Ostor, of Portland, with a photograph album, drew a fine gold-band bracelet worth $30; Mrs. Major G. Thompson, with a $2 book, drew a bronze clock worth $8; Ezra C. Clark, of New Albany, with Webster's Dictionary, drew a silver cake-basket worth $22. Besides the above, there were a great many fine prizes drawn by persons whose names we did not learn. The Cosmopolitan Gift Book-store is permanently located at 210 Fourth street, and has a very large stock of Prayer-books, Bibles, miscellaneous books, &c., all of which are sold at the publisher's prices, and a fine gift with each book.

REMARKABLE CASE OF OSSIFICATION.—William Dronesfield, of Johnstown, Penn., who died a short time since of disease of the heart, was examined after death, when it was found that the entire arterial system was in a state of ossification. All of the valves in the main arteries were entirely obliterated, and the ascending and descending aorta were greatly enlarged, and the whole inner portion covered with bone. The same tendency existed in other parts, and the trachea and larynx were partially ossified in their entire length. But few cases of this kind are on record; and the result of the examination showed the importance of this mode of removing mystery from the cause of death.

SAD AFFAIR—MRS. Hughes, of Big Rock, Kane county, Illinois, was shot by a boy on Tuesday last. He was playfully presenting the gun, probably not knowing it to be loaded, and said he was going to shoot her, and the discharge entered one side and passed out at the other. The gun was loaded with shot. She died in about an hour.

GUERILLAS TO BE TRIED.—Moses Werner, J. B. Powell, Chas. H. Thomsason, and Chas. Carline, charged with being guerillas, who were recently arrested at Owensboro, and sent to this city and placed in confinement in the Military Prison, were yesterday forwarded to Lexington to be tried by a military Commission.

ARREST FOR A VIOLATION OF ORDERS.—Walter Holden, the proprietor of a confectionery store on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, was arrested yesterday and sent to the Military Prison, until further orders, for selling whiskey to soldiers, in violation of existing orders.

PARDONED.—John Welch, who was convicted of murder at the last term of the Jefferson county Circuit Court, and seantenced to be hung on the 22d day of this month, was yesterday pardoned by the Governor.

SENT NORTH OF THE RIVER.—A man by the name of Schofield, by order of Gen. Thomas, was yesterday sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. We did not learn the charges preferred against him.

HOW CONSCRIPTS TRY TO KEEP OUT OF THE REBEL ARMY.—The New Orleans Era tells the following story:

The "Conscript Father" for Brookhaven Miss., is one Tom Dessnell, an intense patriot who keeps out of danger himself by sending others in. Old Tom was considerably astonished, just after receiving his appointment, at the enormous increase of people with rheumatic limbs, stiff joints, and other deranged bodily machinery. Knowing that the greater part of the "ailments" were humbug, he at last hit upon the following expedient in order to tell the really disabled from the shirkers. Procuring a powerful galvanic battery, he would, whenever the "patient" came hobbling in, compel him to seize the handles, and then, by turning on a strong current, he would soon make the stiffness disappear, and the victim to dance around at a lively rate. A short time since, recruits being in great demand, he forced all who could kick under the operation of the battery to enter the ranks.

At a conscript station, not far from Brookhaven, a couple of months since, a man who was strongly suspected of Union sentiments, but who had escaped conscription by pretending to have a stiff knee joint, was brought up before a "Father." He was seated on a chair, and a board placed lengthwise under his leg, above the knee, for a support. It was impossible for the man to hold his leg stiff in this manner for any length of time, and, after a desperate effort, which caused the perspiration to stand in great beads upon his forehead, he let it fall. He was then told that he must join the army, but, with a fierce oath, he drew a revolver and shot the conscript officer dead, and succeeded in making his escape.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Marriage licenses have been issued to the following persons by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court from the 8th to the 15th inst:

Charles Fust to Catherine Westerman.
James Sullivan to Mrs. Mollie Fripp.
George W. Johnson to Mrs. Isabella Browder.
Thomas Sullivan to Sarah Schrook.
Isaac F. Kelly to Mary E. Vansant.
Caspar Traband to Mrs. Matilda Minkhoff.
James S. Dungey to Mrs. Elisa A. Clark.
George Clark to Caroline Bare.
Albert Barber to Mary J. King.
Dooley Masters to Mary M. Brumback.
John B. Sheibel to Mary A. Wigand.
Jacob Lanchert to Mrs. Mary Hastein.
Christian Baller to Mrs. Catherine Logel.
Michael Foley to Bridget Flaherty.
John Fitzgibbon to Anna Lawhery.
Patrick Mell to Catherine Mooney.
John O'Donner to Julia Ryan.
William J. Roberts to Mary C. Dunn.
James Walker to Laura A. Hollis.

☞A letter from Paris in a Berlin paper contains the suggestion that the German Powers should at once send some fast steamers, each one of them armed with five or six rifled guns, to the North American ports to prey upon British Commerce in the event of a war.

☞A lady of Boston has just had extracted from her right thumb the fragment of a needle, which was accidentally broken off in her hip about twenty-eight years ago. The surgeon who performed this operation regards this as one of the most singular cases which has come within his knowledge.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Wm. Gathaway, a private of company I, 84th Indiana volunteers, was yesterday arrested in the city, charged with being a deserter. He will be forwarded to his regiment for trial.

☞Edward Reeves, of the flag-ship Moose, was among the persons severely injured by the accident on the Kentucky Central Railroad on Tuesday evening.

SUMMER REGIRA.—A most advantageous custom, and one which promotes health of body and brain, is that of citizens spending the hottest weeks of the year in the country; there can not be a doubt of its revivifying and regenerating effects, when the time is occupied in a proper manner, and the habits of eating, drinking, and exercise are dictated by a judicious reference to the ascertained laws of our being. A summer spent in the country will be beneficial to the body, in proportion as the whole time of daylight, from early breakfast until sundown, is spent in active pleasurable exercise in the open air; exercise which, as often as taken, should be to the extent of some little fatigue, so as to young men and old, the best plan is to be afoot from morning until night, in fishing, hunting wild animals, religiously sparing the sweet birds of the wood, whose gleeful songs, as if in welcome of our arrival, ought to smite any generous heart with reproaches, for even the thought of murdering them in cold blood. To carry out this plan of health-seeking to the fullest extent it should be arranged to go far from human habitations, and "rough it," camping out every night for weeks together, all the while eliminating business from the mind, and allowing it to feast on the beauties of nature and the goodness of our great Father, as exhibited in all that meets the eye.

As to girls and women, especially those who are burdened with family cares at home, or weighed down with the greater load, fashionable life, the better plan is to avoid all watering-places, and away from all steamboat and railroad communication, seek in some quiet nook, in a plain, tidy farm-house, that repose for mind and body which is so imperatively needed. A place should be sought where there are literally "no other boarders," except the members of your own family, and where there is no pretension in the household to dress and ceremony; where the only law is that of an honest kindness. Seek a place where there are no near neighbors; and when in the immediately on any main public road; the object of all this being to enable the ladies, without wounding their self-respect to wear the plainest, loosest clothing they possess, and to relieve them of any necessity for dressing but once in twenty-four hours, and that when they first get up in the morning, so that the moment they may wish to go out of doors, the only extra article needed may be an old "sun-bonnet," and a loose, light shawl; the shoes that are worn about the house should have soles more nearly half an inch thick, with cork lining inside. When a lady can go out this essily, without the necessity of changing a single garment, she will be far more apt to take a turn round the farm, to go to the spring-house, to gather eggs in the barn, to feed the chickens, to go a berrying, to visit the orchard, to pick berries for preserving, to watch the dairy-maid, to go out to the harvest-field and smell the newmown hay, to scale fences, climb trees in the orchard, gather wild flowers, build mill-dams in the brooks, and construct artificial canals and miniature water-wheels for turning imaginary mills; to take basket on arm and botanize; or a tiny hammer, and wandering over brook and branch and hillside and mountaintop, by the public road or the sea-side, read in every stone the geology of each locality, and much of their history through the long ages past; to row a boat, or ride a horse; to walk by the earliest dawn, or frolic by the clear moonlight of summer; all the while eating not an atom except at the three regular meals of the day; getting all the sleep possible, but only during the hours of darkness. Acting thus, few will fail of real and lasting preservation, by spending a summer in the country.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

FROM MORGAN COUNTY, WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Senator Bechtol, Robert Finn, Prosecuting Attorney, and T. M. Shives, Esq., who were captured by a band of Imboden's men under O Ferrell, on the 19th of March last, at Bath, Western Virginia, have been released on parole, and arrived home. Delegate Wheat, one of the captured party, was also released and is in Washington.

On Tuesday, July 7th, the rebel Gen. Smith entered Bath with 2000 men, and remained for two days. Every Union house was pillaged, and the rebels carried away all the clothing they could lay their hands on. Marauding parties scoured the county and carried away a large number of horses. The clerk's office at Bath was broken into and most of the county records destroyed.

On Wednesday, the rebel chieftan O'Ferrell, with about three hundred men, marched to the Union place for the purpose of destroying the railroad property. He was opposed by Captain Dean, company K, 153d Ohio, and fifty men, who were stationed in their rifle-pits on the Maryland side. The rebels succeeded in burning the telegraph office, and made an effort to burn the place, but were prevented by the gallant Ohioans, whose well-directed shots brought down the rebel torch-bearers. After the fight had progressed for four hours, a train with an iron-clad car attached to it came in, and the rebels, under the impression that it was a train loaded with Government stores, rushed down the hill pell-mell to capture it. As they reached it they received a broadside, and hastily retreated, swearing that a "d—d old railroad car shot at them." They were pursued by our troops, and left the county of Morgan in a hurry.

O'Ferrell was elected Clerk of Morgan county when but eighteen years old, and an orphan, dependent on his own exertions for a support. A generous people whose sympathies were enlisted in his behalf, and, almost for the first time in his history, elected to a responsible office a mere boy, are now being repaid for their disinterested kindness by being robbed of their horses and driven from their homes to seek refuge in the mountains.

At the session of the New York Board of Aldermen, a communication was read from A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, calling the attention of the Board to the fact that an autograph letter of Washington to the Commonalty of the city of New York, and which was formerly among the archives of the city, had been surreptitiously taken therefrom, and was now in the possession of a certain party, against whom he suggested that proceedings should be taken to recover the same. The document had been put to auction and $2,500 was bid for it, but the purchaser refused to take apparently stolen property. The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SANCTITY OF THE CONSTITUTION—NO. 1.

BY S. S. NICHOLAS.

"Give me liberty or give me death;"—the noble sentiment which inaugurated the American Revolution, was also the controlling principle whilst inaugurating our nationality under the safeguard of the Federal Constitution.

Hence, the great care to prevent consolidation as the death doom of liberty.

Hence, the reservation "to the States or the people of all power not delegated;" and the refusal to delegate any not deemed indispensable for national purposes, leaving much the larger amount of all governmental powers with the separate States, including its control of all domestic relations, the control of their elections, and the control of their militia through the appointment of militia officers.

Hence, the subdivision of the power granted among three separate bodies of magistracy, neither of which was to exercise any power given to the others—one to make, another to adjudicate, and the third to execute the law.

Hence, the guarantee that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;" also the guarantee of the sacred privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, of the right to bear arms, of the right of petition, of the right of free conscience, free speech, free press, and free ballot, with the right of exemption from "unreasonable searches or seizures," and from "any other arrest or seizure but by "warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized;" and also, the guarantee to each State of a "Republican form of government."

Hence also the guarantee of exemption to every citizen against trial or punishment by any military tribunal, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;" also the guarantee that he should not be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and that his "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

Hence also were prohibited all titles of nobility, all bills of attainder, all *ex post facto* laws, all excessive bail, and all cruel punishment.

Hence also the Constitution proclaims itself to be the "supreme law of the land." This declared supremacy is without exception or limitation. It was insended for all time and under all circumstances. The calumny of its having been intended for time of peace and not for war is a modern weak invention of the enemies of civil liberty to excuse usurpation or abuse of power. By its own plain showing, it was made for observance more especially in time of war and public danger. In time of peace civil liberty is generally in little danger. It is in time of public danger, in time of civil war, that men's passions are aroused, and under their influences they are most prone to tyrannical persecution. It was to restrain those passions, to prevent such persecutions in such junctures, that the guarantees of the Constitution were made.

The main object was "to secure the blessings of *liberty* to themselves and their posterity." This object is not merely proclaimed in the preamble, but is legible in the whole of the Constitution. To that end, the people of the United States ordained—that is, established—the Constitution, and liberty-loving government was deemed the only government worth having. All things were subordinate to this main idea, that chief desire. There was no such government unless the law be supreme To make it so and keep it so resort was had to the then comparatively new device of the enactment of a written constitution, defining the powers of the governors and the rights of the governed. This it was hoped and believed would preserve the law in constant supremacy, at all times and under all circumstances. As the organizer, if not the very creator, of our nationality, the Constitution would have peculiar claims to popular reverence and affection. As the great law of the nation's own making, as our great national compact, as the great national compact of a nation of freemen, defining our rights and duties to each other and all the duties of patriotism toward a common country, as the great conservator of the nation's liberty, it would be entitled to receive, and, as it was confidently believed, would receive, the most unstinted reverence and love. All knew the necessity of this. All knew that where law ceases tyranny begins; that there can be no life for liberty but in the unceasing supremacy of the law. But it was also shown, by the practical men who framed the government, that mere feelings of affection, mere sentiments, were not always sufficient to keep men in obedience to any written law, however sacred and important. It was not deemed sufficient by precept and example to teach that the Constitution should always be viewed as the "supreme law of the land," as the consecrated depository, the only safeguard of the nation's liberty; it was therefore ordered that its support should be more effectually insured by a solemn oath to be taken by all officials, Federal and State. There being no oath, it was then said, no official can be sure his power, his peculiar liability to be influenced by bad passions and sinister personal inducement, was the object of peculiarly jealous dread, an official oath was required of him of especial emphasis. The President was required solemnly to swear "that he will to the best of my ability *preserve, protect, and defend* the Constitution of the United States."

This comprehensive oath admits no evasion, permits no mental reservation, allows nothing but implicit obedience. In the earlier and better days of the Republic where the reputation of a wilful violation of this oath would have been deemed as a charge of want of personal honor and veracity, as a recreancy to the highest duty of patriotism. That man's conscience is not a thing to be admired, who will take the oath to obtain power, and then use the power to destroy the Constitution; who takes the oath with a mental reservation of the right to break it whenever he should deem it "indispensable" to use non-granted power, substituting his own wisdom and discretion for those of the nation as to what are or are not indispensable. To take the oath and then substitutes his own arbitrary will in lieu of law and Constitution; or, who takes the oath and then in betrayal of his great trust, substitutes a military despotism for our free Republic.

The enormity of violating the Constitution for the purpose of preserving it, having no possible basis in fact or morality, can only serve to justify the worst suspicion as to the real motive of those resorting to such pretext as even an extenuation, much less a justification of their violation of the solemn oath of their official oaths. There is but the one only mode of preserving the Constitution—that is, obedience. All other modes, whatever the simulated pretext, are mere treachery. No officer is, or ever should be trusted, in a government of constitutional liberty, with discretion to disobey the Constitution. When he usurps such discretion, he usurps discretion to perpetrate the basest moral treason that an officer can commit. If the perpetration be by suppressing civil authority through the instrumentality of military force, then he is guilty of actual treason, within both the letter and spirit of the definition of treason as given in the Constitution. Officers cannot have a discretion to commit treason, any more than citizens can be allowed a discretion to commit murder. Whatever the motive for either crime, it cannot afford even an extenuating sanction in the eyes of the law. Without regard to the motive, the law must inexorably treat both as *crime*.

As said by the Supreme Court in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Marshall: "The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of law and not of men. It will cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a legal right. * * * Is it to be contended that heads of departments are not answerable to the laws of their country? * * * If one of the heads of department commits an illegal act, under color of his office, it cannot be pretended that his office exempts him from being compelled to obey the judgment of the law." So, also, if any executive officer, even the highest, commits crime under color of his office, under the pretext of constitutional patriotic duty, can it be pretended that his office exempts him from the legal penalty of his crime. Otherwise our government "will certainly cease to deserve its high appellation." It can be no government of law when officials are allowed a discretion to violate with impunity that great supreme law which was ordained by the nation expressly for their government. If the supreme law has no inviolable sanctity with even those sworn to its support, the ordinary subordinate laws cannot be expected to receive the needful moral support from the great body of the people.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS.—The ptarmigan are exactly the color of the stones in summer, and of the snow in winter, and change their color as that of their abiding-place is altered. The grouse is as nearly the color of the brown heather as it is possible for a bird to be; his bright eye and red comb are the only discoverable points about him when he is crouched in it. The blackbird's usual haunt is in lower situations, and he delights in the peat moss, where the ground is nearly as black as his own plumage. The partridge and quail are exactly similar in color to the dried grass and stubble, and the quickest eye can seldom see them on the ground when crouched and not erect or moving about to feed. The pheasant's color nearly resembles the dead leaves of the spruce copples, which are his favorite haunts. The owl sits securely close to the trunk of a forest tree, her mottled brown plumage being in color very like the color of the bark where she is perched. The peregrine-falcon, with her blue gray feathers, can scarcely be distinguished from the lichen adorned crag, where she sits for hours together as motionless as the rock itself. The eagle sits upright on some cliff of the same color as himself, buddled up into a shape which only the experienced eye detects to be that of a bird. The attitudes and figures of the whole tribe of hawks are very striking and characteristic, and as unlike as possible to the stuffed caricatures which one usually meets with, and in which the natural character of the bird is entirely lost.—*Wilkes's Spirit.*

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞Old papers for sale at the counting-room of the Journal office.

☞Special attention is directed to the sale of very valuable real estate by the Marshal, in pursuance of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, on Monday next, July 18, at the Court-house door, in suitable lots, fronting on First street, College street, and on Arthur and Preston streets, all bowldered and paved streets, in one of the most beautiful and rapidly improving portions of the city. jl6 sa&m

☞C. T. Dearing, 321 Third street, has received the August number of Godey's Lady's Book.

SCOTT COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—See advertisement of Mr. Sandford Davis.

☞St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, south side Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, having recently been repaired, was reopened last Sunday. To-morrow, the Rev. John A. Bowman, of Rochester, N. Y., will preach. Pews free. All interested are invited to attend.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual. jl6 d&wl

☞The popularity of DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE is shown by the fact that its sale increases faster than any other remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Over nine thousand dozen bottles have been sold during the past three months.

Notice to Side walk Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Tuesday, July 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., to grade and pave the sidewalks, on both sides of Campbell street, from Walnut to Broadway. Also to grade and pave the sidewalk on the west side of Campbell, from Green to Ballard streets. Usual security required.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 14, 1864, jy-15 it1

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—This Company is now running messengers on the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line steamers, and will take charge of freight and valuable packages for all points on the route.

jl3 c6 F. X. DONAHUE, Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Two thousand albums just received at the Cosmopolitan Gift Book Store, 210 Fourth street, all of which are sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices, and a handsome prize with each book, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Bibles, prayer-books, &c., in endless variety. All new books for sale as soon as issued. A large number were received last week. jl2d6*

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co.'s wholesale millinery house at 516 Main street, up-stairs, is well supplied with a full line of staple and fancy millinery goods. They have a full line of plain, black, and fancy-edged velvet ribbons, bonnet ribbons, quilled ribbons, laces, head-nets, and trimmed hats, which they sell with as much pleasure as when goods were not advancing so rapidly. jy10.f

NOW READY—The fourth volume of Metcalfe's Reports Decisions Court of Appeals. Price $5; price by mail $5 35. For sale by jy9 d17* S. C. BULL, Frankfort, Ky.

☞Wall paper and window shades—A large stock always on hand—new goods constantly receiving, at Wm. F. Wood's, Third street above Main. ml8 dtf

ATTEND TO IT IN TIME.—That is, never allow *Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any Affection of the Bowels* to run their own way, for the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting complaints of the character mentioned, at this season of the year, the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can possibly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a legal right. * * * Is it to be contended that heads of departments are not answerable to the laws of their country? * * * If one of the heads of department commits an illegal act, under color of his office, it cannot be pretended that his office exempts him from being compelled to obey the judgment of the law." So, also, if any executive officer, even the highest, commits crime under color of his office, under the pretext of constitutional patriotic duty, can it be pretended that his office exempts him from the legal penalty of his crime. Otherwise our government "will certainly cease to deserve its high appellation." It can be no government of law when officials are allowed a discretion to violate with impunity that great supreme law which was ordained by the nation expressly for their government. If the supreme law has no inviolable sanctity with even those sworn to its support, the ordinary subordinate laws cannot be expected to receive the needful moral support from the great body of the people.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS.—The ptarmigan are exactly the color of the stones in summer, and of the snow in winter, and change their color as that of their abiding-place is altered. The grouse is as nearly the color of the brown heather as it is possible for a bird to be; his bright eye and red comb are the only discoverable points about him when he is crouched in it. The blackbird's usual haunt is in lower situations, and he delights in the peat moss, where the ground is nearly as black as his own plumage. The partridge and quail are exactly similar in color to the dried grass and stubble, and the quickest eye can seldom see them on the ground when crouched and not erect or moving about to feed. The pheasant's color nearly resembles the dead leaves of the spruce copples, which are his favorite haunts. The owl sits securely close to the trunk of a forest tree, her mottled brown plumage being in color very like the color of the bark where she is perched. The peregrine-falcon, with her blue gray feathers, can scarcely be distinguished from the lichen adorned crag, where she sits for hours together as motionless as the rock itself. The eagle sits upright on some cliff of the same color as himself, buddled up into a shape which only the experienced eye detects to be that of a bird. The attitudes and figures of the whole tribe of hawks are very striking and characteristic, and as unlike as possible to the stuffed caricatures which one usually meets with, and in which the natural character of the bird is entirely lost.—*Wilkes's Spirit.*

Maguire's Compound Extract Benne Plant.

THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE has acquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all complaints of the bowels, almost precludes the necessity of advertising it in this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or food, we would call their attention to this medicine possessed wonderful efficacy. In our Almanac will be found the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Thos. J. Wagner, U. S. Vols; Col. S. H. Long, U. S. A., Chief Top'l Eng'rs; Major F. W. Crane, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. S. Hoyt, C. S. Commissary, Cincinnati, and H. S. Mopham & Bro., No. 81 North Second street. Prepared only by Dr. J. C. MAGUIRE, Chemist and druggists, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, and sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & CO. jn28 t, w, sat & wfm.

GEO. R. PATTON.
GRAIN DEALER
AND
PRODUCE COMMISION MERCHANT,
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE, and is receiving daily large supplies of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, Chops, Onions, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, White Beans, baled Straw, Sweet and Crab Cider. mp15 d3m

FINE CLOTHING!
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Elegant stock now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Fourth and Main, opposite the National Hotel.
ml7 d3m

AUCTION SALES.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
AT AUCTION.

AFTER THE CHANCERY SALE ON MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1864, at the Court-house door, in this city, I will offer for sale, for one half cash and balance in one year, with interest and lien, 55 feet by 200 feet at the northeast corner of Green and Breckinridge, and 162 by 200 feet at the north west corner of Jacob and Floyd, in lots of size made known at the sale.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
jy15 dtd

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF August next, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, my FARM, lying miles from the former and eleven from the latter, containing 520 acres. It has a very comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary outbuildings—one of the best-watered farms in the State—and is exceptionally well divided into two farms of smaller size—most of which is already in grass—plenty of wood and timber. Those wishing to invest in real estate cannot find a better chance in the State, as I am conveniently situated to mills, churches, and schools. There is a fine rate mill now on the farm. All are invited to call and see it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock. SANDFORD DAVIS.
S. B. CRUT, Auctioneer.
[Lexington Observer and Paris Citizen copy till day of sale and charge Sandford Davis]

BY C. C. SPENCER.

5 VALUABLE LOTS IN STEWART'S ADDITION TO THE CITY AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 19, at 4½ o'clock, I will offer for sale, at the court-house, the following valuable property: 2 Lots, 24½ feet front each by 105 deep to a 20 foot alley, on Adams street, between Wayne and Quincy; 2 Lots, 23½ feet front each by 152 feet deep to a 20 foot alley, on Wayne street, between Adams and Webster; 1 Lot, 25 feet front by 150 feet deep to a 20-foot alley, on Main street, between Adams and Webster. The sale will commence with the Main street lot.

☞This property will be unreservedly sold to close an estate for cash in hand.

jy15 d4 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
H. A. HOBART, HUNTER HOWELL, Master, will leave as above, this day, July 16, at 10 A. M., positively, and not pleased to take freight or passage apply on board or to CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents. j16

For Cincinnati and Way Landings.
D. H. BLUNK, ——— CHUTCHIN,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

DEATH OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—William Smith O'Brien, head of the Irish Rebellion in 1848, and brother of Baron Inchiquin, who was Sir Lucius O'Brien before he succeeded to the peerage, is reported as having died on the 17th of June. The Philadelphia Press says he was born at Dromoland, the family seat, in the county of Clare, in 1803, and claimed to be a direct descendant from the ancient Kings of Munster. His education was English—at Harrow and Cambridge. A large landed property was possessed by his mother, Miss Smith, of Capermoyle, out of which she made him such a liberal allowance that he was able to enter Parliament in 1830 for the borough of Ennis, and he sat from 1835 to 1848 as member for Limerick. Although a Protestant, and connected in blood with several aristocratical families, he accepted O'Connell as his political leader, and joined him in seeking Repeal of the Union as the only remedy for the wrongs of Ireland. A difference of principle separated them at last. O'Connell, who was a strong monarchist, believed in the efficacy of moral force. O'Brien, a republican, believed that physical power alone could extort "Justice for Ireland" from the British Government. O'Brien was leader of the Young Ireland party when O'Connell died in 1847. In the following year the third French Revolution broke out. Lamartine proclaimed that France would assist all oppressed and struggling nationalities. O'Brien went to Paris, where he mistook the complimentary language of the Provisional Government, and returned to Ireland certain that France would assist in an attempt to separate Ireland from England. Lord Clarendon, the Viceroy, saw the coming crisis, and suspended certain "disaffected districts," besides suspending the habeas corpus act. O'Brien held on his course, very hopeful and eager, reviewed large assemblages of the peasantry, and determined on insurrection. His commencement was an attack on a police station at Ballingarry (July 28, 1848), but his few followers fled. He escaped, but was arrested in the following September on a charge of high treason, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, on the 9th of October. The capital punishment was commuted for transportation for life, and he received a full pardon in 1856, which enabled him to return to Ireland. Political excitement had fallen to a discount during his exile, and, without abandoning his cherished principles, he did nothing to promulgate them—except, now and then, to assert them in his letters to the newspapers.

In 1858 Mr. O'Brien visited the United States, where he was extremely well received. During the present war he used his pen very freely, in the Dublin press, against Union principles and politics—thus following the unenviable example ot his old friends and compatriots, John Mitchell, now of Richmond, and Richard O'Gorman, of New York. Smith O'Brien was a man of earnest sincerity, but did not possess eminent ability, either as a speaker or writer. He was so intensely republican that he very indignantly declined the prefix of "Honorable," to which he was entitled as brother of a peer. A more amiable man never lived. It was his fortune to have "fallen upon evil days," and to have loved Ireland, "not wisely, but too well." Had he succeeded in breaking the Union in 1848, he certainly would, though a Protestant, have been unanimously chosen first President of the Irish Republic.

If all swallows had wings and bills, what a fluttering and twittering there would be in some stomachs!

Many believe that tea is an unhealthy drink, but phthisic doesn't begin with *t*.

When an inexperienced sportsman goes into the fields, his expectations fall to the ground but the birds don't.

A cook may not have as many boils as Job: but then they are as big as kettles.

Marble is a hard substance often used as a tablet for hard lying.

A woman's tears soften a man's heart; her flatteries his head.

Don't provoke a cudgelling unless you have some ability to cudgel.

The ladies can testify that many characters have been blown up by gunpowder tea.

A truth breathed by pale and gentle lips may be more crashing than the heaviest cannon ball or the most terrible thunder-bolt.

Love, in a tiny form, may enter into a heart through a small opening, and, after it gets in, grow so big on what it feeds on, that it can never get out again.

The sun stood still a few hours for Joshua. The very years stand still for a maiden of thirty.

If a lovely woman wishes to lay a wager with us, we will lay our head to hers.

People who are always bringing land-suits are not likely to gain ground.

Women had better improve the rights they have than go mad over those they dream of.

It is sometimes necessary to test the soundness of men as we do that of tea-cups—by giving them a good thumping.

The most certain preventive of home-sickness is a scolding wife.

Those who seem most indifferent to us in our joy may prove the warmest friends in our sorrow. The springs that are coldest in summer never freeze in winter.

Pastors shouldn't devour the substance of their people's pastures.

Read no history written since the days of the scriptural writers; it is "*profane*."

Modesty becomes a woman but a woman never becomes a man.

Young couples, if they are wise, will not devote the whole honeymoon to merely amusing and caressing each other. Let them remember the wisdom of the pastry-cook who, when his apprentices first came, always gave them a surfeit of pies to insure their subsequent indifference.

If a man is killed by his hired men, is it proper to render a verdict, killed by his own hand?

It is pleasanter to have corn in the ear than on the toe.

A simple flower may be a shelter for the troubled soul from the storms of life.

Advice is the only sort of vice that some men don't follow.

A man that has no other good points about him deserves to have them in the bottoms of his shoes.

To effect the utmost possible, we must be careful not to waste our strength in straining after the impossible.

Practice does not always make perfect. A distinguished statesman, when told by his physician that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, replied, "that is odd enough, for I have been practising all night."

It seems so easy to be good-natured that the wonder is that anybody takes the trouble to be anything else.

Despair of freedom, even at this worst, is atheism to the goddess of Liberty.

Nother is further than earth from Heaven, nothing is nearer to Heaven than earth.

Reason, when she is awakened and feels her own wounds and hears her own jarrings, sees also the dimness of her own sight.

☞ A deputation of the printers of Paris waited on M. Berryer recently to present to him, as a mark of their gratitude, a remarkable specimen of typography, a richly-bound edition of the funeral orations of Bossuet, only one copy of which was printed expressly for this occasion. The cause of this demonstration on the part of the printers was that M Berryer defended them in 1862, when tried for coalition, and refused to accept any fee. In presenting the work, one of the delegates addressed a few words expressive of gratitude for the exertions of the advocate in their favor. M. Berryer was much touched on receiving this testimonial, and replied that it was for him to express gratitude, since he was offered a *chef d'œuvre* which he did not merit, for he had not been able to procure the acquittal of those whom he defended; he would accept the present, however, because it would remind him, and his grandson after him, that he had been happy enough to take part in a cause which he thought just, and which represented right and liberty.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY.—The French official journals speak with great complaisance of the prospect of a war between England and the German Powers, while they all declare that France will certainly keep clear of the entanglement. The English are beginning to see that in event of such a war two or three privateers would sweep her commerce from the seas, as two or three privateers, built by her subjects and in her ports, have nearly swept the American flag from the seas.

Now, this would produce an immense development of French commerce; and it is well known that the extension and enlargement or the commerce of France has been for the last ten years the principal aim of the present Emperor, in his colonial and foreign policy, in his foreign wars and aggressions, such as those in Cochin-China, in the islands of the Pacific, and on this continent. To this end he has made and is making the most gigantic efforts, and is expending vast sums of money. If an English war with Germany would practically consummate his great idea, why would he not encourage it?

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The best profits are realized in the costliest goods, and nothing seems too high for the plethoric purses of our money-making citizens, especially for that prosperous class who do not want the war to stop. Silk dress goods formerly $2 50 to $4 75 per yard now retail at $8@$12, and there is less quibbling than at the old rate. Staple articles and fabrics have been packed away by some importers and speculators who seem to prefer this investment to any other, and it is said that the stock held over is larger than would appear from the empty lofts open to the eye. We look for a large importing business for another season so far as values and profits are concerned. The high cost and high duty will limit the trade to fewer hands with larger capital; but this is not inconsistent with increased volume and liberal profits."

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

THE PAST.

The past is past, with many a hopeful morrow;
Its errors and its good works live with God;
The agony is o'er of joy or sorrow;
The flowers lie dead along the path we trod.

The past is past; in solemn silence taking
Alike the sunny and the rainy day,
On the live altar of the fond heart breaking
Full many an idol built on feet of clay.

The past is past; in certain, still rotation,
Deadening and loosening, as it traveled by,
Each hope that bounds in glad anticipation,
Each vivid passion and each tender tie!

The past is past! and our young selves departed
Upon the flashing whirl of those fleet years;
Its lessons leave us sadder, stronger-hearted,
More *slow to love*, less prodigal of tears.

The past is past! and in that twilight valley
Dwell slow repentance and the vain regret;
Fears for the future from the shadows sally,
And hang around the path before us yet.

The past is past; and, ah! how few deplore it,
Or would re-live the time had they the power;
Though nature sometimes weakly weepeth o'er it,
At memory of some wrong or happy hour.

The past is past; there's bitter joy in knowing
'Tis gone forever! dead, and buried deep,
It lies behind, and on life's stream is flowing
Where the deep waters of the Dead Sea sleep.

The past is past; in faith and patience taking
Its lessons, let us lay them on our hearts.
The chain's attenuated links are breaking:
Be earnest! use the present ere it parts.

S.....

[For the Sunday Journal.]

STANZAS.

'Tis midnight! and the merry dance hath ended,
And all around is hushed in deep repose;
O'er hill and dale and floweret softly blended,
The moon her pale, ethereal splendor throws.
The little rills are sparkling in their gladness,
The night-bird trills her sweet melancholy lay,
And o'er my spirit steals a pensive sadness,
As I recall the scenes of life's young day.

Fair queen of night! that with thy silvery radiance
Illumest yon cerulean dome above
With all thy glittering hosts of starry planets,
Forever singing one great hymn of love,
I gaze with wonder on thy glorious beauty,
Undimm'd by age still rolling thoughtless on,
While countless millions 'neath thy sight have perished,
Thou art the same as at creation's dawn,

When morning stars together sang for joy,
And night and chaos owned thy gentle reign;
When heaving billows in their wild commotion,
Roll'd back affrighted in their dark domain;
And as I raise my tearful glance to heaven,
And feel the influence of this solemn hour,
When ministering angels to the Deity are given,
My soul is thrill'd with strange mysterious power.

Pure radiant forms seem dimly floating round me,
Dear loving ones look love again to mine,
And gentle tones amid the low winds murmur,
For which, by day and night, I ever pine.

Thus when the midnight moon is softly beaming,
O'er hill and dale with all her starry train,
I'm not alone; but of a bright world dreaming—
Where I shall meet my loved and lost again.

W. T. T.

KENTUCKY COTTAGE HOME, June 25, 1864.

☞ The sad but not unexpected intelligence of the death of George P. Morris is announced. The event occurred at his villa, Undercliff, in the Highlands, on the Hudson river. The Philadelphia North American says:

Mr. Morris was born in Philadelphia in 1802, went to New York in early life, and commenced the publication of the Mirror newspaper in 1823, in connection with Sam'l Woodworth. He pursued this business until 1842, his columns being enriched by the contributions of such writers as Bryant, Pauldings, Halleck, and Hoffman—together with Fay, Willis, Cox, and Epes Sargent. When, in 1843, the Mirror was revived, N. P. Willis was associated with Gen. Morris, and this literary and business partnership has been continued in the Home Journal, after the Mirror was sold, by death from the one and, the Home Journal was commenced from the National Press in 1846. In his character as an Editor Mr. Morris has always commanded respect for his tact and judgment, as well as for the good taste and delicacy which he has shown.

Mr. Morris is more widely known as a poet, however, than as an editor. His writings have not been abundant, but they have been characterized by those traits which command respect and popularity. He wrote an opera libretto for the "Maid of Saxony" in 1842; the "Deserted Bride" in 1853; and "Braving Wrier of America," "National Melodies," "Poets and Poetry of Europe and America" (in connection with Willis), "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots," and some minor things. Besides the above he has penned several other poems, which have been published in various forms. The two compositions by which he is most largely known, and on which his more lasting reputation will rest, are entitled "Woodman, Spare that Tree"—a beautiful ballad, which enjoys an European as well as American reputation—and "Near the Lake where Drooped the Willow." Both of these compositions breathe the pure spirit of ballad poetry, and will live durably in English literature.

In addition to the literary honors acquired for him by these and other writings, Mr. Morris enjoyed some political consideration, and was, while in the Assembly, Brigadier-General of the old State militia. While there are no strong, salient points in his life or character to mark him above others, there was a genial, pleasant and happy vein which attracted warm personal friendships, and gave him a sort of literary celebrity, which, unsupported with literary men, extraneous to his own merits. Perhaps this conclusion should be somewhat moderated in view of the sure excellence of two of his songs. They form so slight an exception, however, that it is only by an unusual stretch of charity that he can be pronounced near those greater lights which include Hawthorne, Longfellow, Irving, and their order. A well-known, amiable, genial, and pleasant gentleman has gone. Peace be with him.

MILK SICKNESS CURED.

Its Cause and a Specific Antidote Discovered—Warranted Effectual in Every Case.

DR. SELMAN'S TREATISE ON SILK SICKNESS.—This is one of the most important Medical discoveries of the age. Milk sickness has been a terror to the inhabitants of the North west for the last century. Every family should procure themselves with this valua le work at once. Price $2. Sent by mail upon receipt of the price. Address
118 dtf" A. G. SELMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS,
IS THE LARGEST WEST OF THE CITY OF New York—modernly built—with spacious rooms each lighted with gas—dancing and billiard rooms—cold and hot water baths—large balcony in front—extensive piazza, with beautiful and handsomely shaded grounds in the rear—and near the Falls than any other—telegraph office in the Hotel.
jy6 d6 m J. T. FULTON, Proprietor.

FRESH SARATOGA WATER.
JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE SPRING a large lot of Saratoga Empire Water, a healthful and refreshing drink at this season. For sale by the dozen or by the case of 4 dozen.
jy2 d1m WILSON & PETER, Agents.

1,200,000 ENVELOPES, ASSORTED sizes and qualities, in store and for sale by
jy7 eod3w A. M. DUPUY & CO.

LIQUORICE—200 cases M. F., S. S., J. C. & Co., and G. Gomess in store and for sale by
jy14 JAMES TODD, 324 Main st.

50 BBLS N. Y. SYRUP.
50 ½bbls do; in store and for sale by
jy14 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

[From the New York Observer.]

FRETTING ABOUT WEATHER.—We have found that there is no good in fretting about the weather, or anything else; * * * * the seasons come and go, without regard to our impatience.—*Listen under the Trees, May* 25.

More than half a century ago I rode with a gentleman, in a private carriage, from this city to New London. He stopped for a few minutes at the Half-Way (public) House and turnpike gate, to rest the animals, and have a little chat with (Mr. H.) the landlord. The subject of conversation was the backwardness of the season and the unpropitious state of the weather for farming. N. E. winds prevailed, with cold fogs, frequent and heavy rains—everything damp, chilly, and discouraging. My companion expressed his fears that the crops might fail entirely, the potatoes not be worth the digging, nor the corn ripen, even if there was an opportunity to put them in the ground. Mr. H. observed that he need not borrow any trouble on that score; there would be enough to eat, he might be well assured; and, as he turned the key in the lock to the gate to permit us to pass through, he looked up, and, with a cheerfully pleasant smile, added: "You plough, plant, and hoe; do your duty and God will do his. O. W.

NORWICH, CONN., June, 1864.

AGRICULTURAL INVENTIONS.—The following remarks on agricultural implements are taken from the Introductory Report of Patents for 1863:

Much attention has been given in this class to machines for sowing wheat, oats, etc., which are attached to the body of the operator, worked by a crank, and distributing the seed broadcast by centrifugal force. Next in number and importance are cultivators, which appear to have assumed almost every conceivable form and style. The most noticeable feature in connection with them is the making of them tall and so constructing the frame that they may readily pass over corn from four to six feet high, and in so arranging and applying the shares that they may be readily controlled in their movements, and enable the operator to adapt their movements to the irregularity of the plants in the row. This feature, as might be expected, emanates from the West, where the hoe is but little used in the culture of this plant.

Machines for thrashing and cleaning grain have received a large share of attention, and have been rendered so complete that the grain is now thrashed, cleaned, measured, and bagged, and the straw stacked, at one operation. Improvements have also been made in the machines by which the dust is taken up and conveyed away, and also by which the bands are cut and the sheaves fed into the thrasher. Connected with these is a class of machines of recent origin, by which clover is thrashed, separated from the straw, hulled, and cleaned, at one operation.

Considerable improvements have also been made in a large number of miscellaneous implements connected with agriculture, such as manure distributors, fruit-gatherers, cow-milkers, field-rollers, cattle and sheep racks, farm and fruit ladders, egg-hatching machines, and machines for manufacturing cigars and tobacco in all its varieties, potato diggers, straw and vegetable cutters, stone-gatherers, bog-cutters for smoothing rough meadow land and adapting it to the use of the mower, boxes and baskets for packing and conveying fruit to market, etc., etc. Indeed throughout this entire class it is apparent that a general activity in the effort to substitute labor-saving machinery for manual labor, and, judging from appearances, with most beneficial results.

The number of harvesting machines manufactured during the year, as learned from reliable sources, is upward of 40,000, while the numbers in process of manufacture, required for the harvest of 1864, is estimated at over 90,000 machines.

JOBS FOR LEISURE HOURS—Which may be performed without interfering at all with ploughing, planting, and other field labor, if they are only thought of in time:

Pruning fruit trees is too often greatly neglected. Let this be attended to when it is too wet to plough or plant, or to make fences. For such work one needs a small, sharp axe, a saw, and a good knife. A large pocket-knife will subserve a good purpose; but, in the absence of a good knife, I take an old file and get a good blacksmith to make a pruning-knife—which he will do for ten cents—with the blade shaped like the blade of a grain-sickle or a grass-hook. If the blade be four or five inches long, after it is curved, it will be long enough. Pruning saws, which are fastened on the end of a fork handle or pole, and used by the operator while standing on the ground, are sometimes preferable to any other to lop off fruit trees. They may be obtained at most hardware stores. After a tree has been pruned, cover the wounds with rosin and tar, of equal parts, melted together in a small kettle, and applied with a paint brush.

Collect sawdust, chip manure, and scrapings of yards, and spread them around fruit trees, for the purpose of keeping the soil loose and prompting the healthy growth of young trees. With a broad hoe scrape the holes of fruit trees, and if the bark is already smooth tie a rag on the end of a stick, for a large swab, and apply thin soft soap to the bodies and limbs, for six or eight feet above the ground.

In localities where the borer is accustomed to work in the yellow locust, shave off and scrape off all the outside or dead bark, for six or eight feet high, and smear the bodies of the trees with pitch and tallow, applied with a whitewash brush. If the pitch and tallow be heated too hot, it will spoil the brush by burning the hair.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Washington Intelligencer announces that the Commissioner of Agriculture has recently received a very superior lot of black and white oats from Stockholm, Sweden, weighing forty five pounds to the bushel, which will be distributed among the farmers in quart packages, upon application to the Department. Our Minister at Japan, Mr. Pruyn, has forwarded a choice variety of grape vines and rare plants—a contribution from the Tycoon. In exchange of plants and seeds with foreign countries has done much to develop the resources of our soil and climate, and recent experiments reported to the Department have demonstrated the adaptability of the North to the production of many articles which it was heretofore supposed could only be cultivated in the South.

HOW TO BUILD AN ICE HOUSE.—Seeing an inquiry in a late Rural in regard to building an ice house, brought to mind the fact of how few avail themselves of the greatest of all luxuries in hot weather, which is ice. I will now give you a plan of my ice house, from which any one can build who can use a saw and hammer.

It has been built about ten years, and is all sound yet, with the exception of boards on the inside, which will want to be replaced once in about five or six years. The size is eight by ten outside, six feet high. I took two-inch plank, twelve inches wide, for sills and plates, halved together at the corners. I used studs on the inside, and boarded up and down outside. The cracks should be covered with battens, to prevent the air striking the ice. The rafters should be five or six-inch stuff, boarded on the inside, and the space filled with either sawdust or refuse tan bark. The inside should be boarded the other way, to within a foot or so of the plates, which should be left until the space is filled. I place poles or scantling in the bottom, and cover with slabs, which will afford all the drainage necessary. The door should always be on the north side. The cracks on the north side should be left open for the purpose of ventilation. I consider sawdust the best to fill the sides with, but tan-bark, turner's shavings, chaff, or straw, will do.

It is more work to fill an ice-house the first year than it is ever after that. I like snow the best of anything to pack in—always filling the cracks between the cakes as solid as possible. I have taken out snow the last of summer just as fresh as when it was put in. The size of this house may be objected to by some, but mine holds enough for a large family, and also a dairy of twenty cows. I don't believe any dairyman who has had ice to use one year would be without it for ten times the cost.

One thing more about the house: It should be banked up at the bottom, for any circulation of air through the ice will melt it as fast as water poured through it. W.

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

WHY CATTLE REQUIRE SALT.—It has been questioned by many agricultural writers, whether stock actually require salt, either alone or in connection with their food; whether it is really one of the necessaries of life or simply a luxury, to be used or let alone as convenience may require. Prof. Johnston, a Scotch writer, referring to the subject, says: We know why the animal craves salt, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the exudings of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages be built up again as they naturally waste. And when we consider it to be a fact that without salt man would miserably perish; as, among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times, we may become partially convinced that at least one necessity of feeding salt to our stock—that it is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided at short intervals, in proper places, if it cannot be kept by them continually, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of his nature. Then it shall not be said of us that while our pudding is always well seasoned and salted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.

I. W. Sanborn, in Genesee Farmer.

REVENGE AMONG BIRDS.—The Shields (England) Gazette has the following curious story of animal life: "In the interior of the Tyne Dock wagon shops, the attention of the workmen was attracted to the movements of two sparrows, engaged in constructing a nest in the hollow where two girders met for the support of the iron roof. For several days they labored assiduously in preparing their abode, when, by some sudden freak, the progress of the tiny fabric was suspended. A few mornings afterwards the ears of the men were saluted by loud chirruping and fluttering of wings, and from what transpired subsequently it was evident that the female bird had severed the connection which existed between her and that of another, who now vigorously contended with the rejected bird for the possession of the nest. For several hours the conflict continued, until the usurper proved the strongest. The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for revenge. This speedily occurred, for in the course of a short time the newly-joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence defeated sparrow approached the nest, and, placing his back beneath the feathery mass, raised it from its resting place and sent it to the ground. The surprise of the other birds on their return, at beholding the demolition of their dwelling, appeared to be great, and was amusing to observe; notwithstanding this disaster, however, they commenced to build a second nest in the same place, the rejected mate watching their proceedings with apparent interest. After two days of incessant labor, they again left for a short time, and, taking advantage of their absence, the disappointed bird again demolished their feathery residence."

Alonzo T. Sanborn, of Meredith, a lad of fifteen years, in the spring of 1861, purchased a sheep, and its lamb of the former year, for four dollars. He has now a flock of eighteen sheep, worth $200, and $54 in cash as the results of that purchase, and some subsequent traffic, on the capital invested and its profits. He has deducted the value of his own time, paid his travelling expenses, and allowed $4 a year for keeping each sheep, and has realized a net gain of $280 in three years on an investment of $4. The gross income of one he now owns was $19 last season.

It should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

Tanner's bark is said to be a good thing for surrounding strawberries when fruiting. It is also a preservative against slugs.

GREENED PICKLES.—The following is a capital and simple experiment to detect the copper in greened pickles. It may be conducted thus: Cut a greened pickle into small pieces, and put them into a glass of rain water, adding ten to fourteen drops of sulpuric acid; put the bright blade of a knife or any bright steel surface in the liquid for twenty-four hours, and if the pickle contains copper it will be found upon the steel blade, as though it had been coated by the galvanic process. All pickles greened in brass or copper kettles show this result. The green color comes from verdigris, which is a deadly poison; the quantity usually taken with pickles does not often kill, but it produces disease. Why are they colored? only to please the eye, and make them represent green cucumbers. A poisonous pickle may be eaten upon a full stomach, it never should be upon an empty one. They should never be allowed among sanitary stores.

At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper by M. Loir was sent in by the Minister of the Interior, in which the author endeavored to show that a quantity of electricity was produced in large factories, and might be turned to account by means of the straps which generated it by the friction in communicating motion to the machinery.

An English paper says: "Dr. Robertson has now on his farm, at Lowfield, a prodigious sow. It is under three years old. Measured from head to tail it is eight feet two inches in length, and when on its legs its height is three feet two inches!"

REAL ESTATE.

WM. H. DUNGAN. WM. JENNINGS.

DUNGAN & JENNINGS
(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DUNGAN),
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, up stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES—Gaff, Buck, Bro., & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hall & Harris, " "
Lewis & Bro., New Albany, Ind.
W. H. Fry, Esq., Madison, "
Beckerman & Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hon. T. H. Bowles, Covington, Ky.
Hon. J. F. Fisk, Covington, Ky.
A. W. Pomeroy, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. F. Potter, Esq., " "
F. M. Finch, Esq., Franklin, Ind. jy3 dtm

Steam Engine For Sale.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 36-INCH STROKE AND 9-inch cylinder; one Blacksmith's forge; two boilers; also four feeds, with No. 10 bolting cloth, for sale, all in good order. Also one Ball's Smut Machine, and one Kelly & Smut Machine—power, 10 bushels per hour. The above can be seen running any day at Bourgeois Mills.
ap11 dtm A. WILLISCH & CO.

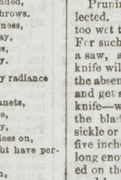
For Sale.
A FAIR OF STEAM ENGINES, in good order and all complete, size 4 feet stroke, 20 inches diameter. Apply at Louisville Paper Mill.
7th dtf A. V. DUPONT & CO.

TWINE—TWINE—TWINE.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BALING TWINE just in store and for sale by
jy12 d3o McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

SACKING TWINE.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ASSORTED Sacking Twine just received and for sale low to close by
jy12 d3o McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

8,000 GRAIN SACKS FOR SALE.
SOMETHING NEW.—We have just received in store a large invoice of SEA-ISLAND COTTON GRAIN SACKS, manufactured from the best Kentucky hemp. We ask the attention of all persons interested in the grain business to this article as being by far the cheapest and most durable sack now made.
jy12 d3o McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

COPPER WHISKEY.
A FINE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS OF KENtucky Copper Whiskey.
jy12 d3o McFERRAN & MENEFEE.



ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Drawing No. 8 of May 2, No. 24,271 drew $10,000, No. 17,489 drew $50,000, No. 22,023 drew $20,000, No. 11,562 drew $10,000, No. 21,916 drew $5,000; 60 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
jy3 d2m TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall st., New York.

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GROCERIES.

J. W. MITCHELL, Late Mitchell & Dead. VERNE P. ARMSTRONG.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG
No. 2?2 Main st., between Second and Third,
Provision & Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN PORK, BACON, LARD, STAGG Rums, Flour, Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, pure Copper and Bourbon Whiskey; agents for the sale of the celebrated Willow Run Bourbon Whiskey.
d3m

ABNER COOPER,
Commission Merchant,
Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce.
No. 913 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.
CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled.
april1 d2m

D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
AND AT
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

All orders sent to our house, either in Louisville or Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited.
D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL. H. F. WHITE.
jy26 dly

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.
TO THE SHERIFF OF JEFFERSON COUNTY:
WHEREAS Hugh Irvine, who was elected at the August election, in the year 1863, to represent the 1st District, composed of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Wards, formerly 10th, 11th, and 1st in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, for the term of two years, has departed this life since the adjournment of the last General Assembly:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby direct that an election be held in said wards, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the first Monday in August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy of Representative occasioned by the death of the said Hugh Irvine, and that you cause polls to be opened in the said wards accordingly, and proceed with the same as directed by law, and transmit to the Secretary of State the name of the person chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto [SEAL] set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort this, the 29th day of June, A.D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS R. FAGG, Assistant Secretary.

In pursuance of the foregoing proclamation, an election for one Representative in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature will be held in the district above named, at the several places of voting, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh Irvine.
jy1 dts W. A. RONALD, S. J. C.

FOR THE NEW KIND OF ITCH.
SCRATCH NO MORE. BUT GET YOUR DRUGgists, merchants, and peddlers to order DR. BLANK'S ITCH CERATE, an easy, unfailing cure for the troublesome skin disease so common among soldiers, schools, and families. Dealers, your money will be refunded promptly in exchange for this Cerate if not found as recommended. After curing thousands without a single failure, the proprietors in good faith place themselves to pay $500 for every failure presented them. Dealers are always surprised at the demand for this article when it becomes known that it has got a footing. Try a dozen, as there is no chance of loss. Price $4 per dozen, or 40 cents a box. Sold wholesale and retail by Wilson & Peter, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Cosner, New Albany, Ind.; Brownlee & Sloan, Indianapolis; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. Manufactured and sold by the gross by JNO. BLANK & CO., Box 1,059, Cincinnati, Ohio. jl7 d1m

JOHN E. CARR. DANIEL RYAN.

CARR & RYAN,
PRACTICAL
Gas and Steam Fitters,
AND
PLUMBERS.
Medical College Building, corner Fifth and Green,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WATER PIPES, HYDRANTS, HOSE, BATH-Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe. The assortment of Gas Fixtures, Brass Work and Steam Valves, &c.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to. m28 dtf

REMOVAL.
STANCLIFF & VOGDES,
Architects,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to Hamilton & Bro.'s Bank Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., made for Buildings of every description. jy3 dtm

R. H. FIELD (Late of Bullitt co.). J. R. DUPUY, Commonwealth's Attorney (Late of Shelby co.).

FIELD & DUPUY,
Attorneys at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OFFICE—No. 8 Hamilton Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.
Will practice law in the State and Federal Courts held in the city of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.
Mr. Dupuy will also regularly attend the Courts of Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties, and Messrs. Field & Dupuy those in Bullitt county. 130 dtm

Silver Pearl Soap.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SOAP IN USE. In washing clothes no boiling and not one-half the rubbing is required, thus saving time, labor, and expense and the wear of the clothes. For cleaning Paints, Marble, Floor-tile, Oil-cloths, &c., it has no equal, and for all household purposes it is peculiarly intended for its labor-saving qualities, in fact rendering housekeeping easy.
A liberal discount is made to the trade. Merchants from abroad would do well to call on REPPERT, BRO., & CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Kentucky and Tennessee, or DOW & BURKHARDT, Agents, 417 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Beware of imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark—"Silver Pearl Shell. Pat. Apl. 19, 1864."
jy1 dlm

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF BUILitt county, I will, on the 18th day of July, 1864, at sheriff's sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Shepherdsville, on a credit of twelve months, the following slaves:
GEORGE, about 21 years old, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and weighs 110 pounds.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with security, the bond to have the force and effect of replevin bond.
W. PHELPS, S. B. C.

Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., January, June 18, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent (free of Government tax), payable on the 1st of September notes on and after the 1st August next, was declared on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company out of the earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending 30th June last.
The transfer books will be closed from 1st July to 1st August next, and no stock issued within same dates.
jy8 d3t WILLIS SANKEY, Sec'y.

WM. T. BARTLEY,
Cotton Factor
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SWORDS, SASHES, PISTOLS, CARBINES, and AMMUNITION
AT WHOLESALE. B. KITTRIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 702, northwest corner Seventh and Main sts.,
mh9 dtm LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUGAR—
27 bbls N. O.
74 " Clarified;
100 bbls Yellow;
200 " Powdered, Crushed, and Granulated;
200 " A. Coffee; in store and for sale by
MOORE, BERNAKER, & CO.,
m28 North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

SUNDRIES.
75 barrels Vinegar;
70 do Table Salt;
40 do No. 3 medium Mackerel;
25 half barrels No. 3 medium Mackerel;
50 barrels No. 2 do do;
28 half barrels No. 2 do do;
40 kits No. 1 Mackerel;
25 do No. 2 do;
50 do No. 2 do;
200 bags Pine Tar;
100 boxes Dried Herring;
75 cases Soda;
50 boxes do;
75 coils Hemp Rope;
30 dozen Hemp Bedcords;
200 bundles Wrapping Paper;
500 pounds Wrapping Twine;
1,000 pounds Broom and Sacking Twine;
In store and for sale by
JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.,
m30 Successors to M. Halbert & Co.

10 ½ PIPES A. SEIGNETTE BRANDY;
5 ½ pipes Cognac do;
10 ½ pipes Champagne do;
80 bbls N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
m31 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

250 PACKAGES G. F. TEA;
50 do Black do;
In store and for sale by
jy4 JNO R. GHEENS & BRO.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE—60 boxes for sale by
C jy9 GARDNER & CO.

15 CASKS PORT WINE;
10 do Madeira do;
15 bbls Muscat do;
20 bbls Malaga do;
75 bbls Ginger do;
In store and for sale by
127 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

REFINED SUGARS—
R 500 bbls Crushed and Powdered;
500 bbls Granulated and Soft White;
500 bbls Soft Yellow;
For sale by jy4 d1m H. D. NEWCOMB &